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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ENGLISH hospitality is being rather severely tested just now. Viceroys, Sultans, Belgian riflemen are not easy to "receive" in a country where the official machinery of reception scarcely exists. Nevertheless, the country is acquitting itself of its self-imposed duties much better than had been expected. The Prince of Wales, having an important dinner-engagement elsewhere, was unable to meet the Viceroy of Egypt on his arrival; but his Highness has been spared the ignominy, as he would have considered it, of being lodged in an hotel, and he was escorted to the house of the nobleman who now entertains him by a party of hussars. If, as has been asserted—and as has also been denied—the Viceroy was mobbed on the occasion of his visit to the Zoological Gardens, it is to be hoped that he saw in the anxiety of the public to get as close to him as possible a proof of the esteem in which he is held. Few people, however, know anything about the Viceroy beyond the fact that he holds that office, and that he has recently been raised to some superior dignity, for which it is difficult to find an exact expression in English, but which places him almost on an equal footing with Kings. Not that the Viceroy is likely to recommence the line of Pharaohs. Of all the potentates who rule in the name of the Sultan, the Viceroy of Egypt is the most Europeanised. His administration is, in many respects, modelled on the French system; and he has lately called into existence a Legislative Council, which is said to be a very fair imitation of a Parliament. The English have

a decided interest in seeing Egypt well governed; for in the whole of the vast and complex Eastern question the one great point that English politicians of all shades really care about is the future of Egypt. It was understood when the Emperor Nicholas proposed to Sir Hamilton Seymour the partition of the Turkish empire that Egypt was to be England's share; and, though there is no likelihood of England ever attempting to convert Egypt into an English dependency, it is certain that, as long as we hold India, we cannot allow Egypt, through which our high road to India lies, to pass into hostile hands. Our relations with the Sultan are of the same character. If we wish his Majesty's vassal in Egypt to be sufficiently strong to defy all attempts at interference, so, to a still greater degree, must we desire the Sultan himself to be actual as well as nominal ruler in his whole dominions. We can have no great sympathy with him as a Mohammedan Prince; but it is very important to us that the Turkish empire should not fall to pieces before its appointed time, and if by improving his government the Sultan can keep it together, he certainly deserves all the encouragement that we can give him. The visit of the Belgian volunteers might also, no doubt, be regarded in a political point of view; but it is a visit of a social character as well, and therein differs essentially from that of the Sultan and of the Viceroy.

The execution of the Emperor Maximilian by the Republican and National party in Mexico has led to a revival in France of the whole "Mexican question." No question, it seems to us, can be simpler. France had certain grievances

to complain of in Mexico, for which she had a right to seek redress; but the French Emperor had no more right to endeavour to establish a Government there than he would have to make a similar attempt in any other notoriously ill-governed country. The tragic fate of the Emperor Maximilian must be deplored by all who admire nobility of character; but it is impossible not to ask why he ever went to Mexico at all. It appears from recent statements made in the Legislative Chamber and in the French press that the Mexican expedition was undertaken with a variety of objects. It was hoped that the elevation of an Austrian Archduke to the Mexican throne would console Austria for the loss of Lombardy, and some idea was entertained that enough gold would be found in the Mexican mines to pay off the French national debt. Of course, too, there was a strong notion that the Americans, occupied, as they were, with a war which seemed interminable, or only likely to terminate by the permanent rupture of the American union, would allow the French to do precisely what they pleased in Mexico. What really caused the failure of the Mexican expedition was the success of the American Government in suppressing the Confederate rebellion. This the French will not, of course, admit. All sorts of causes are mentioned except the true one. Mr. Seward, in a well-known despatch, gave the French Government, in the plainest terms, notice to quit, and the notice was acted upon. Otherwise the French troops would at this moment have been in occupation of Mexico, and the unfortunate Maximilian would still have been on the Mexican throne.



METROPOLITAN RAILWAY "WIDENING;" TUNNEL NEAR KING'S-CROSS.

According to M. Thiers, the whole history of the Mexican expedition teaches a lesson which M. Thiers, at least, is always looking out for, and which may really be read in almost every political event that occurs. The moral of the failure is, we are told, that Parliamentary control and opposition are necessary constitutional safeguards. The expedition was never approved of by the French people, and yet it was continued year after year, to the detriment of the French finances and the injury of French influence and prestige. M. Thiers looks at the disaster exclusively from a political point of view, and in doing so he advances an argument which makes us inclined to think that the Mexican expedition was not, after all, the unmixed evil which it is the fashion to consider it. The attitude of France during the German war, says M. Thiers, was dictated by the exigencies arising out of the French intervention in Mexico. If so, we may well congratulate ourselves, and all Europe, on the fact of the French having intervened. If France is always wanting to interfere in the affairs of her neighbours, and if it is a principle of French policy that the Germans are not to be allowed to settle their own difficulties without consulting France as to the proper mode of solution, then the more France finds to occupy herself with in distant countries the better for the peace of the world it will be.

The eighteenth century of the crucifixion of St. Peter has been celebrated at Rome with a splendour worthy of the occasion. What will come of it all it is hard to say—probably nothing. In the meanwhile the Pope has shown to the world that he is not so entirely without support as we sometimes fancy him to be. The crowds of "faithful" who flocked to Rome to witness the joyful celebration of St. Peter's martyrdom took money with them, and the offerings made to the Holy Father are said to have reached a fabulous sum. In the meanwhile Rome is no nearer an understanding with Italy than before; and the Cardinals of the Holy College, if not the Pope himself, are probably so elated by the success which has attended the great religious festivities, that the necessity of becoming reconciled to the state of things created in Italy by Victor Emmanuel is less recognised than ever.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY WIDENING.

THE works, a portion of which are represented in our Engraving, are executed by and at the cost of the Metropolitan Railway Company. This work is called the "widening," and is, in fact, a duplicating of the existing railway between King's-cross and Farringdon-street stations.

This portion of the line is very much crowded with traffic, not only of the Metropolitan proper, but also of the Great Northern, the Great Western, and the London, Chatham, and Dover, whose trains now pass over this part of the railway. The traffic of the Midland is also arranged for and expected. This widening is, therefore, intended to provide for the traffic of all the above companies, who, though they do not pay for the construction, will of course pay the Metropolitan liberally for using it. It is found that the regularity of working metropolitan traffic (so necessary for the running of a large number of trains) is much interfered with by junctions, and particularly if those junctions bring goods-trains, or passenger-trains coming from long distances, where absolute punctuality cannot be ensured; all these junctions will, therefore, be turned into the widening, leaving the lines of the Metropolitan, which will form part of the inner circle (the locomotives shown in our Engraving is upon these lines) uninterrupted by foreign trains. It is for this reason that the widening is (at the point selected by us for illustration) being carried under the Metropolitan lines instead of on the level of them; and it is the peculiar obliquity of this crossing, and the necessity of keeping the large passenger traffic running during the construction of this crossing, which make this work one of considerable difficulty.

The length of the "widening" is about a mile; or, with alterations of junctions and the construction of a Midland junction at King's cross, about a mile and a quarter. The cost of the works, including these, will be about £250,000. Most of the traffic of the above-named companies which will pass over the widening is destined for Finsbury, where there will be a large terminal station for those companies, the railway from Farringdon-street to Finsbury being already widened (i.e., four lines of rails being laid down), but the Metropolitan (proper) lines go forward to Liverpool-street and Tower-hill, and form part of the proposed inner circle now in course of construction.

The nature of the work of the widening is partly tunnelling, which is called "driving"; the remainder is open cut and arching, or open cut with walls, and permanently left open. The length of the longest tunnel upon the widening (viz., that of which our Engraving shows the southern mouth) is about half a mile; it is all in London clay. It is made to receive the mixed gauge—i.e., for both broad and narrow gauge carriages.

The contractor for these works is John Kelk, Esq.; his able manager is Mr. T. Armstrong. The two engineers are J. Fowler, Esq., engineer-in-chief, and T. Marr Johnson, junior engineer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The coming few days are likely to be the busiest and most varied ever experienced at the Crystal Palace. The Dramatic College Fêtes and Fancy Fair, presided over by the ladies of the dramatic profession, and for which most extensive preparations have this year been made, and which embrace the assistance of nearly the whole of the theatrical world, will be held on Saturday (this day) and Monday. The programme issued for the occasion is a curiosity as regards the varied amusements and attractions provided for these popular revels. All the old favourites, with many new ones, have volunteered their services, and an amount of gaiety and fun of the most extraordinary character may be looked for. These fêtes last from twelve until dusk. On Tuesday the palace will remain closed until two o'clock, to gain time for preparing a great combined fête, by Royal command, in honour of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, who, with the Prince of Wales and other members of the Imperial and Royal families, will be present on the occasion. There will be a grand concert by the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, which theatre will be closed for that evening. The first part will consist mainly of an operatic selection; and the second part will comprise a Turkish hymn complimentary to the Sultan, set to music by Signor Arditi; the National Anthem and other selections of music, by a vast festival orchestra of nearly 3000 performers. Besides the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, members of various choral societies, the band of the company and military bands will help to swell the numbers. A special display of the great fountains will take place at about half-past six, after which the Sultan and other Royal and distinguished visitors will promenade through the building and Fine-Art Courts, and dine in one of the corridors of the palace. The second part of the concert will take place soon after half-past eight, the orchestra being lighted up for the occasion. A magnificent display of fireworks and illumination of fountains will take place as soon as it is dark (about half-past nine o'clock), and special features introduced for the first time will add vastly to the brilliancy of this display which in itself will be unique. Wednesday will be a great popular day, when the fountains will be again illuminated for the Belgians, who have accepted an invitation to be present on that afternoon and evening. Special and appropriate illuminations will be displayed on this occasion. On Thursday and Friday the Archery Fêtes, which are on a more extensive scale than hitherto, will take place; and on Saturday the last of the series of opera concerts will be given.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro was received, on Sunday, by their Majesties at the Tuileries.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, preceded by a report of the Minister of War, ordering the abandonment of twenty-nine fortified positions and works, and the suppression of all restrictions on house and landed properties within the lines of fortification of thirty-nine other fortified points, in conformity with the report of Marshal Randon of May 23, 1866.

The international monetary conference has agreed to the following principles:—The standard currency is to be gold, the smallest gold coin to be a five-franc piece, all other gold pieces to be a multiple of five. The monetary uniformity to be based upon the French standard, silver coin only to serve for change; the coin of each State to pass current in the other States.

Most of the Paris journals have published articles on the execution of Maximilian. They all lament the fate of the unfortunate Emperor, but the fact itself is viewed in two different lights. The semi-official prints denounce Juarez as a savage, whereas the opposition journals say that the execution of Maximilian was no worse than the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, and the execution of Ney and Murat. The *Moniteur* of Saturday last contains an article on the subject, in which it says that it cannot be long till this deed meets with its punishment, but that the hour is not yet come. It is stated that an Austrian squadron is to be sent to Mexico to demand the remains of the late Emperor. The Mexican expedition has formed the subject of a stormy debate in the Legislative Chamber, the principal Opposition speakers being M. Thiers and Jules Favre, both of whom strongly condemned the conduct of the Government.

ITALY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ratazzi stated his views relative to the Ecclesiastical Properties Bill. He said that the Government coincides in the recommendations of the Committee for the complete execution of the law of 1866, and accepts the suggested method for alienation of the property, but will propose modifications rendering it more beneficial to the Treasury. The Government could not accept 490,000,000 lire as the sum to be raised, 600,000,000 lire being necessary to include the abolition of the forced currency, and new taxes being also necessary to satisfy Europe that they are resolved to meet their obligations. The present time was inopportune for granting unrestricted liberty to the Church. Full liberty will be granted to the Church when she recognises the full liberty of the State. Signor Ratazzi considered the present episcopate more than sufficient, but could not accept the proposal of the Committee that no new bishop should be appointed until the number of the episcopate shall have been reduced, as the nomination of bishops is a prerogative of the Crown.

AUSTRIA.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the bill on Ministerial responsibility was adopted. Dr. Muhlfeld proposed that a new law regulating all religious questions should be passed. In his speech he pointed out that the history of Austria sufficiently shows what ought not to be the course of the Government in religious questions, and that a change of policy is now most urgent. The motion was referred to a Special Committee.

A Constitutional reorganisation of the Transylvanian municipalities has been ordered, and has already commenced. A similar reorganisation of the municipalities of Croatia will shortly be instituted.

POLAND.

An Imperial ukase, published on Monday, orders the abolition of the Administrative Council and the Chancery of the kingdom of Poland, and that the functions of these offices shall in the mean time be discharged by an Imperial Commission and one of the departments of the Governor's office.

DENMARK.

An address to the King relative to the question of North Schleswig has, after a brief examination, been unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Legislature. The Ministers who were present on the occasion refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the address, but the President of the Council, in his capacity as member of the Landthing, recorded his vote in its favour.

CRETE.

According to a Constantinople telegram, Omar Pacha has very nearly extinguished the Cretan insurrection. Everywhere he is successful; everywhere the rebels have fled before him, leaving their arms for him to gather up.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Johnson, Mr. Seward, and other members and friends of the Cabinet, have made a tour in New England, and were everywhere received with much cordiality. At Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Johnson, in a brief speech, expressed his gratification at the kind reception he had received in New England, and declared that if his political judgment erred it was an error of the head, not of the heart. All his efforts had been honestly directed for the public good.

The Indians in Kansas and Nebraska had recommenced hostilities and attacked the forts Wallace and Harker, but were repulsed.

MEXICO.

The latest advices from Mexico report the fall of Vera Cruz and the execution of General Santa Anna. The foreign legion is announced to have arrived safely at Mobile from Mexico. This announcement will remove the apprehensions entertained in France for the safety of their countrymen.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—A letter has been received in London from Mr. Stern, dated at Magdala a May last, but it does not add much to the news already received. The captives were still detained by King Theodore; but that is not the only source of doubt. Since the King, who is surrounded by rebels, is gradually losing his hold on the country, Mr. Stern considers the fate of the prisoners very uncertain. On the other hand, we cannot learn that the prospect for our countrymen has grown worse than it was. The letter is dated only a few days later than that which was previously received. There is no despatch this time from Mr. Rassam, nor has any communication been received at the Foreign Office.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London on Saturday evening. The train reached the Charing-cross station at twenty minutes to eight, and his Highness was received by the Earl of Dudley and Musurus Bey, the Turkish Ambassador. He was evidently pleased at the cheers of the crowd, and repeatedly acknowledged their plaudits with characteristic gravity. Two of her Majesty's carriages were sent to convey him to Lord Dudley's, at whose mansion he is lodged. His Highness had scarcely taken possession of his quarters when he and his suite drove to the Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Sunday his Highness paid visits of etiquette to the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Derby, and the Foreign Secretary, and after church the Prince of Wales returned the visit. On Monday evening his Highness the Pacha of Egypt left Dudley House on a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Viceroy drove to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, in order to proceed by the 6.15 p.m. train, which is slipped at Slough for Windsor. At Paddington his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales met the Pacha in the Royal waiting-room attached to the terminus. The platform in front of this suite of rooms was partly carpeted, and crimson cords stretched upon iron standards preserved a sort of open space in front of the saloon-carriage intended for the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales. There was a great crowd of spectators round the Viceroy's carriage, and the greatest eagerness was displayed on all sides in order to obtain a sight of the Pacha, who was accompanied by Musurus Bey, the Turkish Ambassador. The latter was to present the Pacha to the Queen. Captain Bulkeley and Mr. Higgins accompanied the train to Windsor, where it arrived a few minutes before seven o'clock. In the terminus-yard was a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred rank and file of the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel White, with the colours, band, and bagpipes of the regiment. A number of the Queen's carriages had been sent to the station from the Royal mews, that allotted for the use of the Viceroy and Prince being an open one drawn by white horses. The arrival platform and the approaches to the terminus were thronged with spectators, while the streets of the town were gay with flags and banners hung from the windows of the houses. The spectators cheered loudly as the Prince and Pacha took their seats in the carriage with M. Musurus. The Viceroy dined with the Queen and Prince, and slept at the palace last night.

THE LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE following account of the last hours and execution of the Emperor Maximilian is taken from a Paris journal, which states that it has obtained it by the Atlantic telegraph from the columns of the *New Orleans Picayune*, which republishes it from the *Esperanza* of Queretaro of June 20, the day after the execution:—

The first messenger who reached San Luiz di Potosi on the morning of the 19th of May did not return here with the orders of the President until the 22nd. The Emperor was then informed that he had to appear before a council of war. He protested in writing, and claimed to be tried by the Chamber of Notables, which had called him to the throne. Proceedings were in consequence suspended, and his letters and the papers which had been seized were forwarded to Juarez. The answer was not received until the 30th. It was a refusal, based upon this fact, which no impartial person can contest, that the Chamber of Notables had not been convoked by the head of the Republic; but Juarez, animated by a laudable sentiment, offered to spare the Emperor's life on condition that he took an oath never again to set foot on Mexican soil and signed a declaration of his own abdication. Spontaneously, and by word of mouth, Maximilian replied that he would accept both conditions with pleasure, provided the officers and soldiers captured with him were also amnestied. He was at that time ignorant of the fate of Castillo and Avellano. That requirement was also agreed to, and other communications took place, which, however, led to nothing further.

The Council at length met in a secret sitting, on the morning of June 11, under the presidency of General Corona, with whom were Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruiz, Negrete, and two Colonels. The three prisoners were brought before this tribunal. Maximilian declined to avail himself of the assistance of an advocate, whilst Mejia and Miramon chose one to defend them conjointly. We have been unable to obtain the details of this sitting, which did not last an hour. The condemnation, which was sent off the same day, was not returned until the morning of the 18th. The President, it is affirmed, was inclined to clemency; but our Minister at Washington, Romero, overcame that disposition, and obtained the order for execution, notwithstanding the plea that only a small majority had affirmed the sentence.

As soon as General Corona was put in possession of the necessary document, the three prisoners were informed of it. They manifested no surprise, because it had been impossible to conceal from them any longer the fate of the others. Maximilian simply requested that they might be left together until the last moment, which was graciously accorded. They were transferred to the building (formerly a convent) which served as an hospital for the French troops, because the hall on the ground floor was commodious and spacious, and had a pleasant prospect out upon the garden of the interior court. An altar was raised at the further end, and the sentinels were instructed to fire upon anyone attempting to enter or come out without a written permission from Captain Gonzalez. The only person allowed to enter was the Abbé Fischer, secretary and religious adviser of the Emperor. Some time after the Bishop of Queretaro arrived, offering his sacred ministrations, which was accepted after a brief consultation between the prisoners. The night was passed in quiet conversation, and the condemned men confessed. Miramon was suffering greatly from the wound in his eye, which he constantly bathed with cold water. Mejia fell into a deep sleep.

Maximilian asked for paper and pens, which, in the middle of the night, were found with some difficulty. He wrote two letters, one, in German, addressed to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, and the other to his wife. He confided them to the Bishop, begging him to have them forwarded. He added a lock of his hair, which the wife of one of the guards came and cut off for him. He kissed it, folded it together, and slipped it into the envelope, which was already sealed. Towards four in the morning the Emperor desired to hear mass, which was said by the Bishop. Mejia was roused up, and all three communicated. After mass Maximilian appears to have remained for a long time on the hard stones, for there was no pillow, with his head bent and his hands over his eyes. Whether he was praying or weeping is uncertain. Miramon was pale and downcast; Mejia was radiant, for we must remember that he is an Indian, and that it is glorious for him to die along with his master, as he declared.

At seven o'clock the notes of a military band were heard, and Captain Gonzalez entered the chapel with bandages to blindfold the prisoners. Miramon submitted to the operation quietly. Mejia refused, and as the Captain was about to use force, the Bishop whispered a few words to the General, who then acquiesced. But the Emperor, coming forward, declared that, as to himself, he would not be blindfolded. After a moment's hesitation Gonzalez, with a friendly salutation to Maximilian, went and took his place at the head of the escorting party. The procession then moved forward, a squadron of lancers in front, followed by the band playing a funeral march. A battalion of infantry, formed in two lines, composed the remainder of the escort. When it reached the principal gate of the hospital, Mejia said aloud, "Sire, give to us for the last time the example of your noble courage. We follow your Majesty."

The Franciscan friars now appeared, the two in front bearing the cross and holy water, the others holding tapers. Each of the three coffins intended for the doomed men was carried by a group of four Indians; three black crosses to be fixed where each prisoner knelt for execution were borne last. Captain Gonzalez then made a sign to Maximilian to move forward. The Emperor advanced courageously, saying to the two Generals, "Vamos nos a la libertad!"

The procession slowly ascended the street leading to the cemetery, behind the church, and by the road approaching the aqueduct. It soon came out upon the height overlooking the plain, and, seen from below, the appearance of the cortege was most impressive. The Emperor walked first, having the Abbé Fischer on his right, and the Bishop on his left. Immediately behind came Miramon, supported on each side by Franciscans, and Mejia between two priests belonging to the parish of Santa Cruz. When the procession reached the summit of the hill Maximilian looked steadily at the rising sun, then, taking out his watch, he pressed a spring which concealed a portrait, in miniature, of the Empress Charlotte. He kissed it, and, handing the chain to the Abbé Fischer, said: "Carry this souvenir to Europe to my dear wife, and if she be ever able to understand you, say that my eyes closed with the impression of her image, which I shall carry with me above!"

The cortege had now reached the great exterior wall of the cemetery, and the bells were slowly tolling a funeral knell; only those composing the escort were present, for the crowd had been debarred from ascending the hill. Three small benches with the wooden crosses were placed against the wall; and the three shooting parties, each having two non-commissioned officers as a reserve for the coup de grace, approached within a few paces of the prisoners.

The Emperor, at the noise made by the movement of the muskets, thought the soldiers were about to fire, and, rapidly turning to his two companions, he embraced them most affectionately. Miramon, surprised, very nearly sank upon the seat, where he remained quite helpless, and the Franciscans raised him in their arms. Mejia returned the embrace of Maximilian, whispering some broken words, which were not overheard; he then folded his arms and remained standing. The Bishop, advancing, addressed the Emperor:—"Sire, Give to Mexico, without any exception, the kiss of reconciliation, in my person. Let your Majesty, in this supreme moment, accord pardon to all." The Emperor was unable to conceal the emotion which agitated him. He allowed the Bishop to embrace him. Then, raising his voice, he said, "Tell Lopez that I forgive him his treachery; tell all Mexico that I pardon its crime." His Majesty then pressed the hand of the Abbé Fischer, who, unable to utter a word, sank at the feet of the Emperor, bathing with tears his hands, which he kissed. Many present wept bitterly. Maximilian gently extricated his hand, and, advancing a step, said, with a melancholy smile, to the officer commanding the executing party, "A la disposicion de usted." At that moment, on a sign given by the officer, the muskets were levelled against the Emperor's breast. He murmured a few words in German, and the discharge enveloped the spectators in smoke. Miramon fell heavily to the ground; Mejia remained erect and waved his arms about, but a ball through the head ended his agony.

The Emperor fell back upon the cross, which sustained his corpse; the body was immediately raised and placed in the coffin, as were those of the two Generals. All three were buried without delay in the cemetery, the Bishop giving the absolution.

General Corona subsequently summoned the prelate, and demanded the surrender of the letters. The one addressed to the Archduchess Sophia was not opened, as she, being the mother of the Emperor, could not be supposed to receive any dangerous communication from her son. That to the Empress Charlotte was unsealed for weighty and justifiable political and State reasons, and we have been allowed to take a copy of it. Its terms are these:—

"My dearly beloved Carlotta,—If God one day permits your recovery and you read these lines, you will learn the cruelty of the ill-fortune which has unceasingly pursued me since your departure for Europe. You took with you all my chance and my soul. Why did I not listen to your counsel? So many events, alas! so many sudden blows have broken all my hopes, that death is for me a happy deliverance, and not an agony. I fall gloriously, as a soldier—as a King, vanquished but not dishonoured. If your sufferings be too great—if God call you speedily to rejoin me, I will bless the Divine hand which has so heavily pressed upon us. Adieu, adieu! Your poor MAX."

This letter was written in French.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The accounts of the crops from all parts of Ireland are most favourable. The fields look beautiful in their luxuriance, and the potatoes in particular present a most healthful appearance. New potatoes are abundant in the market, and hay is being briskly saved, with a fair average yield; but it is remarked that the flax crop is an exception, and slightly shades the picture of agricultural prosperity. Generally speaking, it is far from being as good as in former years. In most places it is uneven and short. The green crops, which the drought had made rather delicate, have been greatly revived by recent rains, and there is every reason to expect that the return of cereals will be satisfactory to the farmer.

THE LATE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

(From the Times.)

THE story of the Orissa Famine has at last been told in an elaborate official report to the Government of India. In a despatch of Oct. 9, 1866, Lord Cranborne directed Sir John Lawrence to institute a searching inquiry into the causes and circumstances of that awful calamity, with a view to ascertain how far the Government of Bengal and its subordinate officers were responsible for the neglect of precautionary measures, and what effectual means could be adopted to prevent its recurrence. On Dec. 4 the Governor-General in Council appointed Mr. Justice Campbell, Colonel W. Morton, and Mr. H. Dampier as Commissioners for this purpose, and these gentlemen have discharged their arduous task with a promptitude and zeal which leave nothing to be desired. They immediately proceeded to Orissa, and remained there until the end of January, visiting the spots in which the famine raged with most violence, examining witnesses of all classes, and collecting all the documents which could throw light on the subject of the mission. On their return to Calcutta, they spent another month in taking further evidence and compiling the results of the voluminous correspondence relating to the famine. On April 6 their report was completed and signed. Though less attractive in point of form than Colonel Baird Smith's well-known review of the famine in the North-Western Provinces, and framed under peculiar disadvantages, which the Commissioners explain, it is in all respects a most important and interesting record. Had a longer time been allowed for its preparation, it would probably have been more commendable and artistic; but it could not have disclosed a more harrowing picture of a disaster fatal beyond all modern precedent, foreseen and predicted, yet not averted, and scarcely even mitigated.

The province of Orissa lies to the south-west of Bengal, and is divided into the three districts of Pooree, Cuttack, and Balasore. Its population before the famine is estimated roughly at 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. "The whole province is geographically isolated to an excessive degree." To the north-west and west it is separated from Central and Northern India by inaccessible tracts of hills or impenetrable jungles, while to the south-east it abuts on a seacoast in which there is but a single harbour available for ordinary European vessels, and that so distant from any communication with the interior as to be of little value for purposes of trade. Even the great route which traverses it from Bengal is impracticable for vehicles, and sometimes for bullocks, during the rainy season. Its inhabitants have a distinctive character of their own, and though tolerably industrious, are less enterprising than the Bengalese themselves. "In most parts of the province almost the whole food of the season is grown in the one December rice crop," owing to the special conditions of its soil and climate. Other peculiarities were not wanting to render this unhappy country more than usually defenceless against a visitation of famine. The land settlement in operation there was just expiring, and a general feeling of uncertainty had somewhat checked agriculture and irrigation. The rents of the ryots were high and their wages low, the zemindars were improvident and often absentees, no active mercantile class existed, and certain public works on which many labourers had been employed happened to have been recently suspended. The Commissioners properly specify, in addition to such predisposing antecedents of the famine, the fact that no similar event had occurred within living memory. "Historical records show that Orissa has at various times suffered from terrible famines. Great famines are said to have occurred in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries of our era, in the reigns of Rajah Kahl Indro Deo, Raja Rai Ooryah, and Raja Pertab Muda Deo. The great famine in Bengal of 1770 was felt grievously in Orissa; and a few years later, in 1774-5, another great scarcity is stated to have occurred. But it is important to bear in mind that none of a general character, and at the same time of the most extreme severity, had happened in the present century. The last great famine, of the traditions of which the old men speak, was in the native year 1200, corresponding to A.D. 1792-3, in the time of the Maharratas; and even of that the memory seems to have almost faded away."

It was upon a province thus disabled, physically and socially, from making any sustained resistance to its effects that a drought of terrible intensity fell in the autumn of 1865. The rainfall of May was greatly above the average, but of little service, being premature; that of the six following months was enormously below the average, and in October and November no rain was registered at all. The natives instantly appreciated the inevitable consequence to the growing crops, and before the harvest in December a panic already pervaded. It appears that rice had risen to what in Orissa was famine price as early as November; and, though it fell sensibly during the harvest period, it is now admitted that dearth, if not famine, had set in by the end of 1865. It continued to grow worse and worse, not, indeed, week by week, but month by month, up to August, 1866, nor was it until the next late rice crop was gathered, in November, 1866, that it can be said to have reached its termination. The exact amount of the failure in the supply of food has been variously estimated, and cannot be exactly ascertained; but the Commissioners are disposed to believe that, on the whole, not above one third of the normal quantity was stored. For reasons to which at present we shall not advert, the rice imported, being about 10,000 tons in all, "was scarcely enough to feed a twentieth part of the population for six months." The result was that the people of Orissa to borrow the expressive simile of the Commissioners, "shut up in a narrow province between pathless jungles and an impracticable sea, were in the condition of passengers in a ship without provisions."

For a connected account of the famine, in all its naked horrors, we must refer our readers to the report itself, though even the Commissioners shrink from entering upon the details of individual suffering, "which nothing can now recall." Their general conclusion is that it surpassed in severity anything known to have occurred in India within the present century. Of the great famine of 1770 in Bengal little is known; but the Orissa famine appears to have been more destructive while it lasted than the famine of 1861 in the North-Western Provinces, as described by Colonel Baird Smith, and even than the memorable famine of 1837-8 in the same part of India. The facilities of emigration as well as of importation being so much less, people died helplessly by thousands, "money was spurned as worthless," and employment on Government roads was offered almost in vain, since the living skeletons for whose relief it was provided were too weak to walk, far more to work, and unable to get rice in exchange for their wages. Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of the province, who long failed to realise the magnitude and urgency of the crisis, reckons the mortality at "not less than one fourth of the population of the province"—that is, more than 600,000 souls. The Commissioners decline to indorse this or any other estimates from their own observations; but they see no reason to suppose that it is too high, and mention poor creatures still maintained at the relief centres, when they visited Orissa, in a state of miserable exhaustion. Two facts alone speak volumes as to the frightful reality of the distress endured by the starving masses. It was impossible, says Mr. Kirkwood, one of the relief managers, to keep any order in the famishing crowd which struggled for the daily dole of rice, and "for miles round you heard their yell for food." So impossible was it to satisfy all that extreme emaciation became the practical test, and those who retained the least reserve of flesh on their bones were compelled to bear the pangs of hunger a little longer.

Well may the Government of India strive to cast upon the Government of Bengal, and the Government of Bengal to cast upon the Board of Revenue and the Provincial Administration, the chief responsibility for whatever proportion of these ravages might have been prevented by human agency. It is not our purpose here to apportion the blame among these authorities; for the present it is enough that we should impress upon our readers that which no one in India perceived until it was too late—the extent of the desolation wrought by this dreadful famine. However glibly we may ascribe it to natural causes, and demonstrate that it could not have been stayed artificially without infringing the laws of political economy, there is no doubt what inference the natives of India will draw from it. They regard Government as an earthly Providence, omnipotent for their

protection as it is omnipotent for their subjugation. They cannot but feel that, if their rulers had exerted themselves to save the people of Orissa from starving as they would have exerted themselves to put down a revolt in Orissa, half a million of the Queen's subjects would not have been cut off by a lingering death. The full storehouses of Calcutta were not 150 miles distant by sea from the empty bazaars of Balasore. Why did not the Government, on the first assurance of actual famine, charter all the vessels and steam-tugs which could be procured, and send rice for sale or distribution to points whence it might be transported inland? That is a question which millions of poor Hindoos must have been asking during the past year, and to which this report furnishes no satisfactory answer.

THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.

AN institution, unique probably among English charities, was inaugurated at Hornsey-rose on Saturday last. Somewhat less than three years ago the design was formed of establishing, in connection with the Orphan Working School, an infant orphanage for children of the very tenderest years, who, on attaining eight years of age, would pass into the parent institution. The internal arrangements were to be different from those of any existing charity in England, though the plan has been adopted with success upon the Continent. The schools, the dining-hall, the domestic offices, the laundry, &c., will all be comprised in a central building, but the children will live in distinct houses, connected, however, with the main edifice by covered ways. The houses will be built in pairs, so as to accommodate each twenty-five infants, and in these the children will be placed under the care of competent nurses, who will have the entire charge of them from their rising in the morning until they retire to rest, with the exception of the time they are under instruction. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave the charity its name, and became one its first annual subscribers; it was expected, also, that when the preliminary arrangements had been completed, she would have laid the foundation-stone. In the unavoidable absence of her Royal Highness, the duty was undertaken by the Duchess of Sutherland, with whom, among others, were associated Earl and Countess Granville, the Duchess of San Marino, Earl Vane and Lady F. Vane Tempest, Lord Ronald Gower, M.P., Lady Florence Gower, &c. Immediately on the arrival of her Grace a hymn appropriate to the occasion was sung, the Vicar of Islington read a portion of Scripture, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming offered prayers. Another hymn having been sung, Mr. Joseph Soul, the honorary secretary, read an address to the Duchess of Sutherland, explaining the nature and objects of the Orphanage, from which it appeared that in the short space of two years and a half ninety infant orphans had been presented for admission, of whom sixty had been elected. £4788 8s. 4d. had been received on the ordinary account, of which £2800 had been applied towards the purchase of land; in addition to which contributions amounting to £4218 had been received or promised on account of the building fund. By the munificence of the earliest friend of the charity the two houses occupied at present are free of rent, and the same kind friend contributed fifty guineas annually in aid of the fund. All the services rendered, except by those of the household, are entirely gratuitous.

The Duchess of Sutherland surprised and gratified the entire assembly by returning an immediate answer to the address. Speaking with much feeling and entire audibility, she said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In reply to the kind words just addressed to me, you must allow me to say it is with mingled feelings of embarrassment and pride, at the request of the committee and with the sanction of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, that I take, most unworthily, her place in laying the foundation-stone of this building, which is to bear her name. In advertising to the sad cause by which this ceremony is deprived of so much of its brilliancy and charm, I believe I express not only my own feelings, but those of every woman here, when I say that the devoted attachment and admiration felt for the Princess of Wales from the day her Royal Highness first touched the shores of England have been increased tenfold by the courage and cheerful brightness with which she has borne so long the suffering illness from which, by the blessing of God, she has now so nearly recovered. This good work, the nature and object of which we have just heard described most deeply interest every heart that has itself known, or has given to others, a parent's care. May the Alexandra Orphanage prosper as it deserves!"

When the applause following this response had subsided, the Duchess was requested by Mr. Barlow, the treasurer, to lay the foundation-stone of the central building. For that purpose a most elaborately beautiful trowel had been provided. A bottle, containing some archives of the usual character, having been deposited within the stone, this was lowered into its place. At the conclusion of this ceremony, ladies who had collected subscriptions in aid of the charity came forward, and the purses with their contents were received from each by the Duchess of Sutherland. The ceremony closed, as it opened, with prayer; and then the company took their seats at the déjeuner, Lord Granville presiding.

The usual loyal toasts having been drunk.

Lord Vane proposed "The Health of the Duchess of Sutherland," which was received with much enthusiasm, and gracefully acknowledged by Lord Granville.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in proposing the health of Lord Granville, said that this was now the third time that he had visited Islington to further charitable objects. Members of the nobility could hardly form an idea how much any good work was stimulated by their co-operation.

Lord Granville, after thanking the company for drinking his health, and more especially for the hearty cheering with which Lady Granville's name had been coupled with the toast, said, "I am not one of those who are blind to the evils of indiscriminate charity. There are some charitable institutions in this metropolis that do not do much good, even if they are not the cause of actual evil. And still more—I am grieved to use a disagreeable word—there are some institutions which in a certain degree are connected with jobbery. Expensive staffs and large salaries absorb much of that which should naturally go to the poor. I believe that the orphanage we have to-day met to assist is absolutely free from these defects. I do not know whether you have noticed that statement in the report with reference to the expenditure; but, with the exception of those services, material and absolutely required, which are rendered to the children, all other efforts in connection with the institution are perfectly gratuitous. In some cases unpaid services are not so good as paid services; but where they are inspired by religious feelings and love of one's fellow-creatures, I believe we may safely rely on unpaid services, and that the future management of this orphanage will be as successful as that which we have hitherto seen. It was impossible not to be struck with the interest taken by the great majority of the assembly in the children as they passed by. Few will deny that a child is 'an inestimable loan,' as it has been called, or refuse to acknowledge, with one of our greatest poets, that 'the world would be somewhat a melancholy one if there were no children to gladden it.' Children, more than any other earthly thing, equalise the conditions of society—to rich and poor they bring an interest, a pleasure, and an elevation, which nothing else that is earthly does. There is another subject on which I desire to say a word. I am not quite certain how orphans are elected here, but I am quite sure, as far as I am personally concerned, that there are great evils connected with the canvassing system, which pervades almost every institution of this character with which I have to do. I think it is a mistake altogether. I am told that it is necessary, that the little exercise of power makes persons support and subscribe more readily to these institutions. I do not believe it. I believe that people subscribe to these charities from a much higher principle and a much deeper feeling. I have myself—I was going to say the misfortune, to be connected with several institutions; and the quantity of letters and correspondence which I almost daily receive from intimate friends, acquaintances, and perfect strangers, is one of the most tiresome things in the world. Beyond this I believe that the time and money spent in canvassing would be sufficient to provide for an additional orphan in almost every one of those institutions. It is only five or six days since I received a letter

with regard to a case which appeared an admirable object for the charity in every respect, but the writer, not content with enlisting my support, sought my aid in successfully prosecuting her canvass. In addition to the waste of money I am afraid there is this additional disadvantage—I am not perfectly sure that the most deserving objects of charity are always elected by this process. For instance, I take one of my fair friends around me with a large circle of acquaintances, and with a very tender heart. It is difficult to imagine that a claim urged by such powerful advocacy would not be successful. But, having succeeded, can she feel quite sure that the candidate for whom all her skill and influence has been exerted, and of whom she necessarily knows little or nothing, is equal to or more deserving than thirty or forty others who have not enjoyed such marked advantages? I believe the effect very often is that those persons who are not rich enough by themselves or their relations to prosecute a successful canvass are defeated, although their deserts equal and may be better than those that succeed—in fact, that the really destitute, by the system of canvassing, are frequently placed at serious disadvantage. I believe that no greater reform could be carried out with regard to these institutions than some well-considered measure absolutely to prevent this system." In conclusion, Lord Granville proposed the toast of "Success to the Alexandra Orphanage," expressing a hope that, when erected on its magnificent site, overlooking one of the richest cities in the world, the institution would fulfil the expectations of its firmest friends.

Mr. Wortley returned thanks on behalf of the orphanage: Mr. Broadwater and the architect, Mr. Pite, responded for "The Committee and Honorary Officers of the Charity;" and Judge Payne, in a humorous and characteristic speech, embodying verses made in honour of the occasion, proposed "The Ladies."

The donations acknowledged amounted to £4929, of which it transpired that upwards of £2000 had been collected by Miss Soul.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE brilliant and abundant success, which we record with extreme satisfaction, of the performance at the Haymarket Theatre last Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the mother of the late Mr. Paul M. Gray, cannot but be very consolatory to that bereaved lady. It will prove to her that, short as was the life of her gifted son, it was yet long enough to allow of his attracting around him a host of friends, who loved him dearly while he remained among them, and now hold his name and memory in affectionate remembrance.

The performance began at two o'clock with Mr. Morton's comic drama of "Our Wife; or, the Rose of Amiens," in which Miss Nelly Moore, Miss Carlotta Addison, with Messrs. Montague, Clayton, and Murray filled the principal parts. Then came the new piece of the occasion, a burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe," written and acted by the contributors to *Fun*. An idea of its extravagance may be obtained when our readers learn that Crusoe is the husband of Mrs. Brown ("at the play")—the veritable and original Mrs. Brown acted by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. For some reason or other, he leaves her to follow him while he wanders about an island, where the only obstacles in his peaceful path are Indians of every conceivable shape and hue, by whom he is going to be devoured, when—of all people on earth—Pocahontas intercedes for him and saves him. This complication suggests that the hero is not only Robinson but also Brown, and the celebrated Virginian Smith. His adventures in the realm of Hunkeydorum, whose rule is a despotism tempered by puns, are of the most exciting nature. Friday is his rival, and succeeds in sending him to sleep by imitations of Messrs. Compton, Buckstone, Romer, Sothorn, Widdicombe, and Fechter—taking a mean advantage of his slumber to abstract his gun. Unarmed, Crusoe easily falls into Hunkeydorum's hands, and is cast into prison, where Pocahontas brings him a toothpick and a glass of water. Upon this the prisoner remarks:—

Wat-er you arter? Just you go along,
That poor half pint you shew me little quarter in,
Though the King's Arms I would be a sup-porter in.
Pocahontas (Miss Furtado). Don't pour your pour-ter in these ears of mine,
For in these eyes you do appear de-wine.
You have *Sau-terred* this brain, I am a fearer;
Oh! bien, sherry, you can't be made dearer,
So, if my rest Thorin you would be,
My Beau-jolly, don't Chablis act by me;
But since you've *Beauined* my heart, at once accord, oh!
My claim—a lodging in your breast and Board-oh!

After this extravagant verbal contortion she proposes elopement—

So come to Gretna—we'll at once proceed,
There is a *Great-necessity* for speed.

Their departure is timely prevented by the King of the Cannibal Islands, who alludes to Crusoe as

A solitary whom one might describe
As *facile princeps* of the Hermit tribe:
Were he a four-legged Hermit, we might say
The *facile prince* Epsom of the day.

Reconciliation is about to lead to marriage, when Mrs. Brown turns up, and claims her own husband, leaving Pocahontas the alternative of loving Friday. With parodies on most of the street songs the burlesque comes to a happy termination. Mr. Molloy's singing, in the part of Robinson Crusoe, was appreciated as it ought to be; Mr. Dillon's acting as Friday left nothing to be desired in tone, expression, or gesture; Mr. Sketchley was, of course, inimitable as Mrs. Brown; and Mr. T. Hood went through the extravagances of Hunkeydorum with the most comical grace. Miss Furtado made a very pretty Indian maiden, and sang with piquancy and expression. The savages were acted by Messrs. Sander, Cook, Thomson, Prowse, Moy Thomas, Clarke, Locker, W. S. Gilbert, and Turner, with as much energy as if the success of the piece depended upon the perfect embodiment of each and every character. The performance concluded with the well-liked farce of "Goose with the Golden Eggs," in which several actors of the Prince of Wales's Theatre appeared to great advantage.

It is proper to mention that the performance was originally planned so long ago as Christmas, but was, from unavoidable circumstances, postponed till Saturday last.

LONG-RANGE SHOOTING WITH THE CHASSEPORT RIFLE AT THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

THE satisfaction which continues to be expressed on the subject of the shooting made with the Chasseport rifle at long range (1000 metres) will probably result in the adoption of that gun as the weapon of the French troops. Our engraving represents the scene at the camp at Chalons during the trial at the long-range butts, where the experiments are now being conducted.

THE CROPS IN CORNWALL.—The crop of hay this year in every part of Cornwall is exceedingly good, both as regards quality and quantity. Wheat, barley, and oats are also reported to be looking full of great promise, and all the crops are in a forward condition. The potato crop is below an average, the disease having made fearful ravages.

FASHIONABLE SNOBS AND THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—On Sunday last London society gave the Viceroy of Egypt a bitter taste of its quality. Everybody knows that, although it is very wrong for the lower classes of London to go anywhere but to church on Sundays, or to wish to drink anything but water, the upper classes of the metropolis may, with perfect propriety, amuse and refresh themselves innocently at Richmond, Greenwich, Maidenhead, or in Regent's Park as much as they please. Consequently, the approaches to the Zoological Gardens are crowded on Sunday afternoon with hundreds of private carriages, conveying to the gardens the wealth, beauty, and fashion of London, fearfully and wonderfully attired. In a rash moment the Viceroy of Egypt was tempted by his cicerone to repair thither too; and as soon as his Highness was known to be in the gardens a commotion ensued much as might have been expected had the lions escaped from their cages or the cobra capellas got loose. The unhappy Egyptian was mobbed, hustled, and hunted up one walk and down another, until with difficulty he extricated himself by a somewhat undignified flight, and regained his carriage scared and breathless. The gentlemen and ladies who took part in that *éclatant* night with unquestionable advantage take a lesson in the proprieties of life from Mr. Beales and the tongs of London.—*Paul Adol Gouche.*



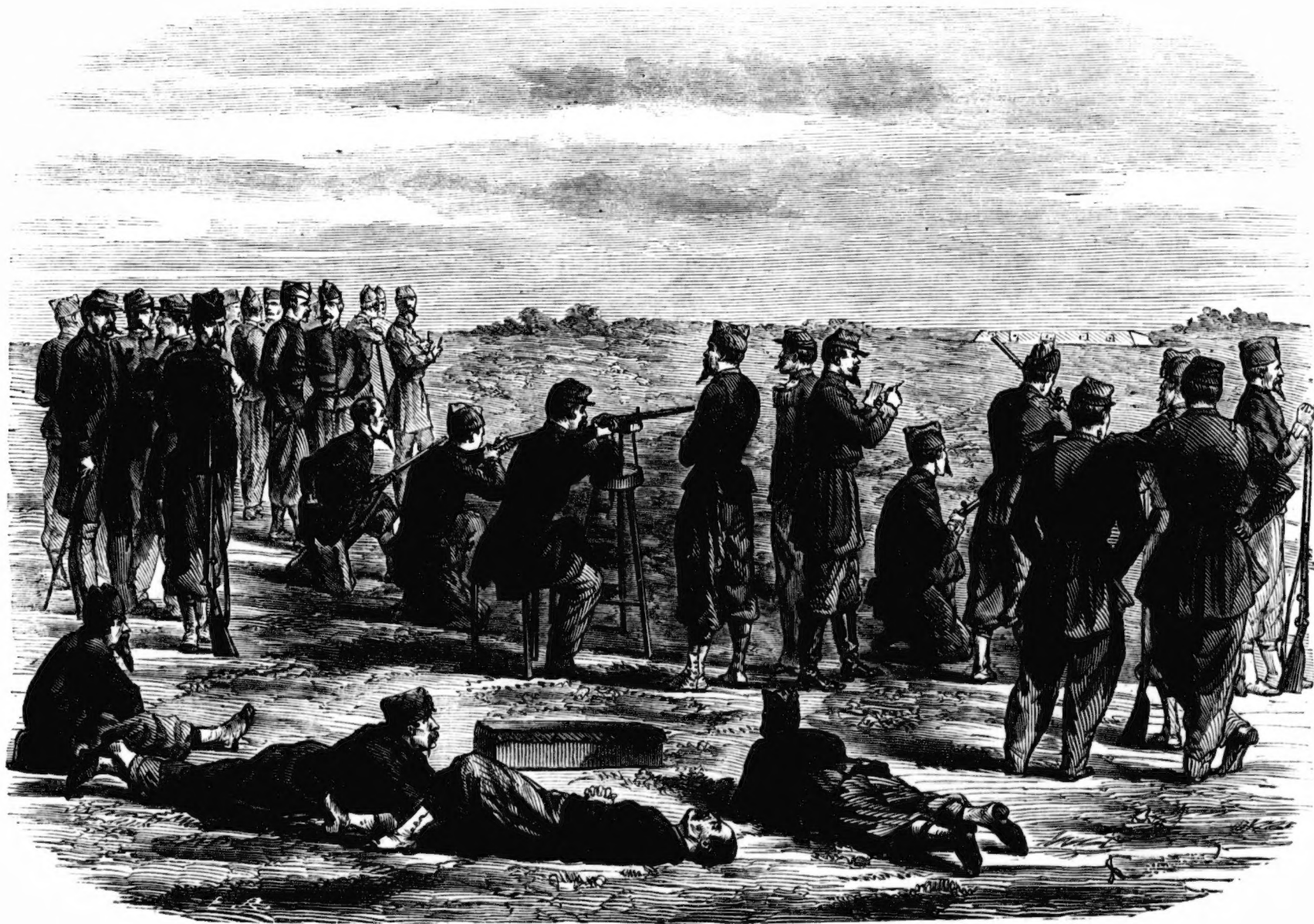
THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.



THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, HORNSEY-RISE.



AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE; SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE "ROBINSON CRUSOE."



TRIAL SHOOTING AT LONG RANGE IN THE CAMP AT CHALONS WITH THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 311.

CONFUSION.

ON Friday morning week we had in the House of Commons what we may truly call a civil war. In a civil war it is no uncommon thing to see father against son, brother and brother in hostile ranks, masters tilling at servants, teachers in death-grip with pupils, neighbours scowling at neighbours; and we had something very much like that on the floor of the House that morning. For then all the bonds of party were snapped. Tories rushed to embrace Radicals, Radicals cordially shook hands with Tories. In short, there was such a chaotic confusion of parties, such an intermingling of antagonisms, such a strange blending of opposites, as Mr. Speaker during his official life never saw before. Thus, for example, Mr. Stuart Mill crossed swords with Mr. Bright, Professor Fawcett allied himself to Lord Cranbourne, Sir Roundell Palmer parted company with Sir George Grey, and Disraeli hurled a poisoned sarcasm at one of his most faithful followers—to wit, Mr. Gorst, of Cambridge. The subject in hand was an amendment proposed by the Right Hon. Robert Lowe in favour of the principle of cumulative voting in elections. And when the division was called there was a scene. Usually, when a division on a party question is called, the two parties file out to right and left—ayes to right, noes to left—as orderly, and in lines as unbroken, as if they were soldiers on parade; but on this occasion Tories rushed over to the Liberal side, and Liberals to the Tory side, and, for a time, on the floor of the House there was the most confused scene that we ever saw.

CONFUSED.

And now let us look over the division-list, a more curious document than which was never published. The noes were led by that last of the Mohicans, as he has been facetiously called, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. The first name in the "No" list that strikes us is that of Lord Amberley, who is one of the bravest and most intelligent Radicals in the House. Then, not to particularise all the Radicals, we have Arthur Bass, worthy of particular mention because he has on this occasion parted company with his father. Whig Edward Playdell Bouvier attracts us next. Then we have Sir George Bowyer, who, by-the-way, has changed sides in the House, and, contemporaneous with this change, has made another; for, whereas he used to sport a long venerable beard, light coloured sprinkled with grey, he has clipped it short and dyed it dusky red. Cardwell, ex-Cabinet Minister, too, we see deserted his fast friend Gladstone, and enlisted, *pro hac vice*, in Lowe's regiment. Then come the three Cavendishes, all Whigs, and Hugh Childers, our late accomplished Secretary to the Treasury. Following him we have silver-tongued John Duke Coleridge. And then the two Cowpers, just above Lord Cranbourne; these are neighbours, dwelling in the same county—but were they ever in political alliance before? Lewis Dillwyn, too, the Welsh Radical, stands conspicuously before our eyes. And Edward Ellice, who for years has advocated household suffrage and vote by ballot; and now, to his own surprise, finds himself under the banner of a chief who hates and denounces both. But, strangest of all, here is Henry Fawcett! Lord Cranbourne and Mr. Fawcett! What a conjunction! Sir George Grey, also, for once in his life, finds himself apart from his old Whig friends. The Grosvenors we need not wonder to see here, as they are hybrids. But what shall we say to Thomas Hughes, the Lambeth pet? And Arthur Russell, known to all here as a man of quite advanced opinions? And Gurden Rebow, who generally follows Gladstone, wherever he goes? Here we may end our list of Liberal deserters; for, though there are others, they are not men noted for their unwavering loyalty to their leader. Of the Conservatives who followed the banner of Lowe we need say nothing, except to note that this second desertion of a mass of Conservatives from their leader was an annoyance to Disraeli, and is considered here to be ominous. But where was John Stuart Mill, our readers will ask? Did he speak for Lowe's motion and then desert? No; he and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen were selected to be tellers, and thus we had a Whig and a Radical as tellers of the supporters of what must be considered a Conservative measure. On the "ayes" we need not dilate; but we must, before we part with the subject, call our readers' attention to this curious fact—viz., that whilst Robert Lowe, lately a conspicuous member of a Liberal Government, led on this mixed multitude of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals to battle for a Conservative proposition, Disraeli, the leader of the Conservative party who threw out Gladstone's bill because it was too democratic, now leads a combination of all parties—comprising Gladstone, Bright, White (of Brighton), Sir Roundell Palmer—to oppose a measure intended by Lowe to check and temper a bill which he deems to be too democratic. Surely, all this does indeed "complete the irony of the situation." But, you will say, "Did such men as Fawcett, and Mill, and Amberley support this cause because they thought that it would prove Conservative?" To which we answer, Certainly not. On the contrary, these gentlemen, on this, as on all previous occasions, rose above all party considerations. They hold the opinion that minorities ought to be represented in the House. We have long concluded that representation of minorities, except by Hare's exhaustive process, is a fallacy. But that its Radical supporters are the less honest Radicals because they support the theory, nobody who knows them can believe.

LAND AHEAD!

For many weeks past there has been nothing before us but fog covering, for anything we could see, interminable distances; but now there is clearly land ahead—distinctly visible. On Monday night the cloud had partially lifted. In plain English, on Friday week, at the beginning of the sitting, there were upon the paper five folio pages of amendments blocking the way to the schedules. Before the House adjourned most of these had been swept away; some of them were, after due debate, negatived, with or without a division, but most of them were withdrawn, or, to be nautical again, pitched overboard to lighten the ship. On Monday all were gone, and on Tuesday we got to the schedules, and in a few hours went through them; and at about a quarter past six we heard the Chairman, Mr. Dodson, in clear voice, put the questions, "That I do report the bill, as amended, to the House," and then, "That I do now leave the chair." As Mr. Dodson slipped out of the chair there was some cheering, but nothing enthusiastic. Truth is, the House was tired and jaded. The report of the Committee was fixed for consideration on Friday (yesterday), and, the Fates favouring, on Monday the bill is to be read the third time and passed, and sent up to the Lords. And now, what will the Lords do? A noble Lord who condescended, on Tuesday, to talk to us, said, in answer to this question, "Pass it in ten days or a fortnight." "That is a short time, your Lordship." "Plenty" was the reply. "But you may alter it." "Possibly. And if you consent to our amendments, well; but if not, we shall not insist." In short, everything is to be done to make everything agreeable to all parties.

There was, though, on Monday night, a sharp skirmish, by way of finale, before we got to the schedules. The case was this:—When Disraeli was behind his cloud, in concert with certain demigods of his, framing the bill, he expressed a wish to have some borough of the manufacturing type enfranchised. Luton in Bedfordshire was suggested. "Considerable place this, Sir—population over 20,000—has doubled its population in twenty years, and does a trade of two millions a year in straw plait." Good; let Luton, with Dunstable as an enfranchised borough, be put in the schedule of the bill. Fiat, "Let it be done;" and done it was. And when it became known to the Lutonians that this great gift of the gods had been awarded to them, we may fancy what joy ran through the town therefor. A member, of course, would be wanted; and straightway a gentleman was selected, and all for a time went merry as a marriage bell. But, as the proverb says, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and so it proved here; in this manner:—A fortnight ago Mr. Horsfall moved that Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham should each have a third member. Now Mr. Horsfall is and has always been a most loyal follower of his Conservative leader, and so has his colleague, Mr. Graves. What, then, could Mr. Disraeli do but, "in that spirit of compromise" which he so constantly boasts, grant this request, or, as he would put it, "accede to this reasonable proposition." Let it be done, and let Leeds also have a third member,

But where are these four new members to come from? Well, for one we must rob Luton; and on the following morning, when the Lutonians read their newspapers they found that all their towering hopes were to be dashed. "Abominable! Intolerable! But shall we quietly stand this? We asked not for a member: one was offered to us. And now, having raised our expectations and hopes almost to certainty, thus recklessly to destroy them is too bad. Colonel Gilpin, our Conservative member, and Mr. Hartley Russell, our Liberal member, and Colonel Stuart and Mr. Whitbread, the members for the county town, must look to this. And you, Colonel Gilpin, must be the leader of the assault to recover that of which we have been so audaciously and foully robbed." Such was the cry from the town whose fortunes, as Sir Robert Peel said, were founded on straw. And on Monday night, when the clause came on, there the gallant Colonel was in his place, armed, as it were, to the teeth for the fray; and when the signal was given he rushed bravely into the fight. But he fought in vain. For an hour and a half the battle raged. Battle over Luton, which, though wounded, was not slain—question being, shall the gallant Colonel get the body and restore it to life, or shall its enemies kill it outright? And for a time victory hovered doubtfully over the combatants; but at length—to drop our figure—when the division was over it was found that the gallant Colonel, in a House of 423, had lost by 29 votes. Not by any means, then, a disgraceful defeat, this; but it was enough. The wound was not, as Mercutio said, "deep as a well or wide as a church door;" but 'twas enough. Luton was slain, and the gallant Colonel, though he had gained reputation, and even glory, for his gallantry, had to go home disconsolate that night.

COLONEL GILPIN.

The gallant Colonel, tall, erect, with somewhat grey hair and prominent black moustache, looked like a soldier, every inch of him, and he spoke with soldier-like precision, ease, shortness, and force. He was once an officer in the Line. He is now Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia—one of the best militia regiments in the country. He is a descendant, if we recollect aright, of the Rev. Bernard Gilpin (temp. Mary and Elizabeth), famous in his day and generation as a faithful Reformer in dark times. He it was who broke his leg and thus saved his life. He was summoned for heresy to London, and had little hope that his life would be spared, but, on his journey from the north, he broke his leg, and before he could get sufficiently recovered Mary died, and Elizabeth ascended the throne and the proceedings against him fell to the ground. Colonel Gilpin is a Conservative, but he has more than once, in the progress of the debates on the Reform Bill, deserted his chief, and on this occasion, as we shall see, told him a bit of his mind.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Conspicuous, whilst the Colonel was speaking, sat, opposite, Sir Robert Peel. The gallant Colonel had proposed that Tamworth should be deprived of a seat that Luton might be enfranchised; and the right hon. Baronet had come post from a dinner-party to defend his borough. Sir Robert was, as everybody could see, well primed in every way, and in a right rollicking mood. All knew that he was going to speak, and hence the House was full. The House generally fills when it is known that the right hon. Baronet means to speak. He is so funny, you know; and above all things the House loves fun, especially after dinner. Sir Robert's speech was not argumentative: in truth, Sir Robert is not great at argument. Moreover, argument would in this case be out of place; for, what sound reason could there be why Tamworth, with its 10,192 population, should have two members whilst Luton, with its 20,000, should have none? Sir Robert knew all this; and, instead of defending his position with argument, he took to chaffing and joking, which is much more in his way. Of course, the House laughed uproariously at his jokes and his chaff; but then the House is exceedingly prone to laugh at very small wit. In any other party of educated men no joke that he uttered in his speech would cause the faintest smile. Indeed, on looking at the report of his speech in the *Times*, most readers would wonder what there was to laugh at. In Sir Robert's second speech there was certainly a glimmer of wit; but then it was—what shall we say?—well, it certainly was something which the ladies in the gallery ought not to have been compelled to hear.

A TIMELY REBUKE.

To this rollicking, strange, and somewhat indecorous medley, Colonel Gilpin felt himself obliged to reply; and everybody who heard his reply, especially the rebuke to Sir Robert Peel, must allow that it was at once manly, grave, pertinent, and effective; nor was his hit at the Chancellor of the Exchequer less pointed. Mr. Disraeli had ridiculed the claims of Luton; whereupon Colonel Gilpin: "After the vacillation and inconsistency of the Government in the conduct of this bill, I am not surprised that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have assailed with ridicule a proposal of his own." Bravo, Colonel! This was well put in; and, hurled at any other man, it would have made him wince; but, clad in armour of triple brass, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, the dart glanced off and fell innocuous to the ground.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bishop of CORK raised a discussion with regard to the hardships alleged to be entailed on small parishes by making the employment of certificated teachers an indispensable condition of obtaining the Government grant.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH admitted that it was most desirable this class of schools should receive the aid of the State, and promised to do his best for devising some means by which subsidiary assistance might be extended to the poorest localities, if it were only by way of encouragement to exert themselves, with the view of coming up to the required standard.

The Consecration and Ordination Fees Bill was read the third time and passed, as was also the Land-Tax Commissioners' Names Bill. The War Department Stores Protection Bill and the Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Bill were read the second time. The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Bill was opposed on the third reading, and upon a division rejected by 23 to 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House again went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Lowe's proposal to introduce a clause for cumulative voting, by providing that in any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter should be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and might give all such votes to one candidate, or distribute them among the candidates as he might think fit.

Mr. ADDERLEY, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the clause, which, he said, introduced a principle that was totally unknown to the Constitution. The principle of the Constitution was that the whole people should be represented by the whole, and when a member was elected he represented the minority as well as the majority.

Mr. FAWCETT pronounced the proposal a logical one; for with three members in a constituency the majority would be represented by two and the minority by one. But it would not be logical to apply the principle to boroughs with two members only; for in that case the minority and the majority would be placed on an equal footing.

Mr. NEWDEGATE would vote for the clause, which was rendered necessary by the probable and not far distant extinction of the smaller constituencies.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the clause as one of the most violent attacks upon the principles of representation that had ever been witnessed in that House. At no time had been in favour of new-fangled proposals. On the contrary, he had always asked the House to march along the ancient lines of the Constitution; and, thus far, both the House and the Government had done so. But now came the member for Calne with this puerile, insignificant, and utterly worthless proposition for arresting the tide of democracy, as he called it, and preventing the ruin upon which he declared the House was rushing. In his opinion, the House had better do their duty in reference to the matter before them, and leave these great changes to be made by those who came after them, in case they were necessary and the measure the House was engaged in passing turned out to be a failure.

Lord CRANBOURNE argued that the clause was requisite as a means of counteracting the overwhelming preponderance which the bill would give

to a particular class by the new franchise which it created. He contended that, as they were engraving a new principle of a democratic character upon the Constitution, they ought to engrave upon it also a protective principle, even though it were new.

Mr. MILL spoke at considerable length in favour of the clause as a portion of the scheme of representation known as "Mr. Hare's."

Mr. HENLEY had no faith in the proposal as a counterpoise to what some hon. gentlemen regarded with apprehension—the influence which the new constituencies would exercise in the representation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in announcing his determination to vote against the clause, said that nothing could afford a greater contrast than the largeness of the principle it contained and the smallness of its application. Why, then, run the risk of so great a change with such small results? If the principle were of the great advantage which its supporters claimed for it, surely it ought to be applied more extensively; and if it were good for constituencies returning three members, it would be equally good for those returning two. Apply the principle to boroughs with three representatives, and the result must be that in the great bulk of the constituencies which returned two members only political opinions would be completely neutralised. This being so, the Government would then be forward in the hands of the constituencies who were represented by only one member—in fact, the United Kingdom would be governed by the gentlemen who came from Scotland. With regard to the dangers which were anticipated from the democratic tendency of the bill, he frankly avowed that he had no fear on the subject, and he entreated the Committee not to allow such a bugbear to be made the foundation of a new legislation that would have the effect of changing the whole character of the Constitution.

Sir G. GREY would vote for the second reading of the clause, for the purpose of afterwards amending it in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Morrison.

Mr. LOWE having replied upon the whole debate, the Committee divided, when there appeared for the clause, 173; and against it, 314. The clause was therefore rejected by the overwhelming majority of 141.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Chairman then reported progress.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE RITUALISTIC COMMISSION.

Lord SHAFTESBURY called attention to a letter which the Archbishop of Canterbury had written in reference to the Rubric Commission. In that letter his Grace said that he quite agreed with those who thought that there was great danger in making any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer by the sole authority of Parliament. He added that Convocation would be duly consulted about the matters submitted to the Royal Commission before Parliament made any enactment touching them. The noble Earl wanted to know what authority the Archbishop had for giving this assurance.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY replied, the authority of law and precedent; all such matters were invariably discussed in Convocation and in Parliament *pari passu*. He added that in about a fortnight the Commission would begin to consider their report.

After a long discussion, in the course of which the Earl of DERBY expressed his opinion that Convocation ought to be allowed to pronounce on these matters before Parliamentary action was taken,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said, if the report of the Commission was not presented within a fortnight, he should certainly push forward his bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RATE OF POSTAGE TO AMERICA.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, that, after the 1st of January next, the rate of postage between this country and the United States would be reduced from 1s. to 6d.

COMMISSARIAT BLUNDERING.

Mr. CARINGTON having inquired whether it were true that the cavalry regiments which lately marched from Aldershot to Hounslow to take part in the intended review were left in camp entirely without rations until the following morning.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said the facts were not quite so bad as would appear from the question to be the case. It was not true that the troops were left in camp entirely without rations until the following morning; but it was the fact that the troops who arrived at Hounslow from Aldershot between eight and nine o'clock in the morning did not receive any rations until four in the afternoon. A very great want of care had undoubtedly occurred in some quarter, though he could not say what that quarter was, for as yet he was not in possession of all the facts.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House, having gone into Committee on the Reform Bill, made good progress. A clause brought up by Mr. Crawford, by which the limits of residence of voters for the city of London were extended from seven to twenty-five miles, was adopted. A clause of Sir H. Verney, for enfranchising police officials, was negatived. A clause brought forward by Mr. Vance, as to limits of residence, was withdrawn. Clauses brought up by Mr. Russell Gurney, declaring that persons in the disfranchised boroughs who had been reported guilty of corrupt practices should not have votes in the counties in which the boroughs were situated, were carried. Lord E. Cecil brought up a clause to disfranchise for ever anyone who had ever been convicted of offences against the laws. A long discussion took place upon this proposition, and eventually it was withdrawn. Several other clauses were withdrawn, including two which proposed, respectively, to give a second member to Huddersfield and Swansea.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed an amendment for obtaining more members for South Lancashire. In doing so he declared that his motion was in the nature of a protest against the inadequacy of the redistribution scheme, and he was disposed to agree with those who urged that the plan proposed should be passed with a view to its amendment hereafter. A long discussion took place on the proposition, which was ultimately negatived without a division.

Colonel GILPIN moved a clause to the effect that the four Parliamentary boroughs next above 10,000 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1861, now returning two members each, shall only return one member; and that Luton, Keighley, Barnsley, and St. Helens shall each return one member to serve in Parliament.

The boroughs proposed to be partly disfranchised are Warwick, Tamworth, Barnstaple, and Tiverton; and the motion gave rise to a long and animated discussion, in the course of which the Opposition expressed a strong opinion that the distribution scheme of the Government could not be considered as a final settlement of the question, and that the many anomalies still left unredressed would render further legislation inevitable.

At midnight the House divided, when the clause was negatived by 224 to 195.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress and obtain leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of DERBY, in reply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, stated that accounts had been received which left no doubt of the murderer of the Emperor; but he declined to say whether any official notice would be taken of the deplorable occurrence by the Government of this country.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, and, notably, the Railway Guards and Drivers' Communication Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

At the morning sitting rapid progress was made with the Reform Bill, and, as the proceedings consisted of work more than of speechmaking, it will be most convenient to report them in a narrative form. After agreeing to a clause moved by Mr. Locke in Committee, providing that notice of rate in arrears should be given to voters, several new clauses, of which notice had been given by private members, were withdrawn. Amongst others, this fate befell the motion of Mr. H. Lewis, who wanted to give two additional members to Marylebone; Mr. Corrance's motion to enfranchise the town of Lowestoft; the proposal of Sir E. Dering to divide Kent into three parts, and confer two members on each; a similar motion by Mr. Henniker-Major as to the county of Suffolk; and the proposal of Mr. Schreiber to give a second member to Cheltenham. The motion of Mr. Cowper to comprise in the borough of Hertford the town of Ware and Hoddesden, and of Mr. Woodd, that the borough of Knaresborough should consist of the parishes of Knaresborough and Parnall, were withdrawn.

All the new clauses having now been disposed of, the CHAIRMAN stated that the next business was to proceed with the schedules, and the announcement was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved to substitute the following for the original Schedule A, "Boroughs to return one member only in future Parliaments:—Andover, Bodmin, Bridgnorth, Bridport, Buckingham, Chichester, Clippenham, Chipping Wycombe, Cirencester, Cockermouth, Devizes, Dorchester, Evesham, Great Marlborough, Guildford, Harwich, Hertford, Honiton, Huntingdon, Knaresborough, Leominster, Lewes, Lichfield, Ludlow, Lymington, Maldon, Marlborough, New Malton, Newport (Isle of Wight), Poole, Richmond, Ripon, Stamford, Tavistock, Thetford, Tewkesbury, Wells, Windsor." The schedule was read the second time without observation, and on the question that it stand part of the bill Colonel Dyott and Mr. Wyld raised their voices in protest against including Lichfield and Bodmin respectively in the list, but without avail, and the schedule was agreed to amid general cheering. Schedule B, the list of newly-enfranchised boroughs to return one member each, was also ordered to stand part of the bill, after an attempt to add Rotherham, Doncaster, and Lowestoft to the number. The schedule, as finally adopted, contained the boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, Stockton, Gravesend, Burnley, Stalybridge, Wednesbury, Middlesbrough, and Dewsbury. Schedule C—new boroughs formed by division of the borough of the Tower Hamlets—was agreed to. The two new boroughs will consist, first, of the borough of Tower Hamlets, comprising the parish of St. George-in-the-East, the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, the Poplar Union, the Stepney Union, the White-

chapel Union, and the Tower of London; and, second, of the borough of Hackney, comprising the parish of St. John, Hackney; the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal green; and the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. A brief discussion arose on Schedule D—"counties to be divided"—but the schedule was added to the bill with some unimportant amendments only. The remaining schedules were also carried, and, the preamble having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered, amid loud cheers, to report the bill to the House at two o'clock on Friday.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. McKENNA called attention to the extraordinary and disproportionate increase of the taxation of Ireland during late years. A discussion of some length followed, after which the motion which gave rise to the debate was withdrawn.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to dangerous lunatics and dangerous idiots in Ireland, and appeared to make out a very good case; Mr. BAGWELL adding that such a measure was very much required in that country.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD.

Mr. NEWDEGATE took occasion, on presenting a petition from Birmingham, to refer to the sudden death of Mr. Scholefield, one of the members for that town, and expressed his regret at the melancholy event. He was sure, he added, that every member who had known the deceased gentleman in that House—where he had served twenty-four years—must regret the loss of a member who had so usefully devoted himself to the business of the country.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR BILL.

Mr. H. A. BRUCE moved the second reading of this bill. The right hon. gentleman having quoted various statistics to prove the necessity of increased means of providing education for the poor, said the principle of the bill was permissive and the means by which he proposed to put it in operation were these. He would empower any town or district to levy a rate for the purpose of maintaining an existing school or of establishing a new one, such school to be managed by a committee to be elected out of the body of ratepayers, and to be open to Government inspection; the discipline and instruction being conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Committee of Privy Council. Again, no child in such school should be required to learn any religious doctrine or attend any school or place of religious worship to which his parent objected in writing; at the same time the schools should either be in connection with some religious denomination or the Scriptures should be read in them. Further, the schools might either be opened gratuitously or the scholars be required to pay a small amount per week, and any parish in a district might appeal to her Majesty in Council against being included therein and for exemption from the rate.

Mr. HENLEY met the bill with his unqualified opposition, contending that although a great many children did not go to school, whilst a great many who did learned nothing, this country was not behind any nation on the Continent in the matter of popular education, with the single exception of Prussia. He denied that the statistics of Mr. Bruce were conclusive in support of the bill, or that the voluntary and denominational system which had been in operation during the last thirty years, and which had given such an enormous impulse to education, had in any respect proved a failure.

Mr. W. FORSTER replied at length to the objections urged by Mr. Henley against the bill.

Mr. Secretary HARDY was fully sensible of the defects of the present system, and that it did not meet the wants of a large portion of the population; but, speaking on behalf of the Government, he was not prepared to give his support to the second reading. Indeed, it would be quite premature if any part of the House were to arrive at a different conclusion from this, seeing that the question had never yet been thoroughly considered and discussed. Neither were the Government in a position to undertake the introduction of a bill on the subject in the next Session. But he readily admitted that the question of extending the benefits of education to that portion of the population who were now excluded from them was one that must occupy the attention of any Government.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Gladstone took part, the debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In Committee on the Offices and Oaths Bill.

Lord LYVEDEN moved that the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland be included in those offices which Roman Catholics were to be made capable of holding. After some discussion, the motion was rejected by 69 to 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MARCH FROM ALDERSHOTT.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to Lord Curzon, said he had instituted a close inquiry into this subject, which could not be considered creditable to the military authorities. He found that on June 25 a requisition was issued for certain troops to be sent from Aldershot to London on July 3. That requisition was addressed to the Deputy Commissariat-General, who must be held responsible for carrying out its terms. The officer referred to would be removed from the London district.

TRADES UNION COMMISSION ACT (1867) BILL.

Mr. G. HARDY moved that the House go into Committee on this bill, and said the object of the measure was to extend the inquiry of the Trades Commissioners to such other places as they might think proper to advise. Power was not given to the Commissioners to go wherever they might think fit; but they were at liberty to recommend places where an investigation might be necessary, and it would then remain with the Home Secretary to say whether or not he would extend the inquiry to these localities.

Some discussion followed, after which the bill passed through Committee.

THE SULTAN, on his way back to Constantinople, will pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. The Sultan will also meet the King of Prussia. According to present arrangements, the meeting will take place at Coblenz.

MR. TREHERNE, M.P. for Coventry, died, on Wednesday night, in a fit of apoplexy.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A Parliamentary return has been issued which shows that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster devote to the maintenance of the fabric of the Abbey one fifteenth part of the whole divisible income of the caputular body, together with the fees received for monuments placed in the Abbey and the profits derived from the sale of timber on the caputular estates. In the last six years the funds thus devoted to the fabric have averaged £3412 a year. In the same six years the money taken at the Abbey for the admission of persons to view the Royal tombs and private chapels has averaged £1292 a year. This has been applied, first, in payments to the high constable and to the guides who show the tombs and chapels; and there has been an average annual surplus of £725 a year, which has been applied to ornamental improvements of the Abbey. The charge for viewing the tombs and chapels is sixpence for each person. The transepts and the great nave of the Abbey are open free to the public all day.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

THE CAVALRY MARCH TO HOUNSLOW.

A STORY of the Peninsula, in which the Duke (then Lord Wellington), Picton, and an unnamed officer of the commissariat department were the actors, might be applied, in its moral, at least, to the officials of the Army commissariat now. The tale, as we have heard it, is to this effect:—Picton's "Fighting Third" division had been on a somewhat long and arduous march, during which rations and other supplies were rarely forthcoming. Matters ultimately became so bad, that Sir Thomas threatened to hang the defaulting commissariat official on the nearest tree. Commissariat official thereupon complained to Wellington,

who asked, in apparent amazement, "Did Sir Thomas Picton really say so?" "Yes, my Lord; he did." "Then, by Jove! he'll do it." The result was that Picton's division was tolerably well supplied from that day forward. It would be well if commissariat officers had a Picton backed by a Wellington to keep them to their duty still. As our readers know, there was to have been a grand military review in Hyde Park last week. Among other troops intended to take part in the manoeuvres were certain regiments of cavalry stationed at Aldershot. The troops started at five o'clock in the morning, reached Hounslow between eight and nine, and were kept there, without food or refreshment of any kind for either man or horse, till four in the afternoon! And this because "some one had grossly neglected his duty;" but who that some one was, Sir John Pakington, after several days' inquiry, was unable to discover. So, at least, he told the House of Commons. The defaulting "some one," however, must be found out and made an example of, not, perhaps, exactly after Picton's fashion, but so as to be a terror to such evildoers in future. Possibly this incident—which, by-the-by, does not stand alone, for others of a like kind occurred on the same occasion—may be thought unimportant, because, though the comfort of men and horses precious to the British public was shamefully neglected, no serious mischief happened. It was only a holiday march here at home in England; but the same thing might, and probably would, have occurred had the troops been engaged in the serious business of war, in the face of an enemy, and in a hostile country. We had painful experiences of the blundering of officials and of the faulty constitution of our military system during the Crimean War, and it seems matters are every bit as bad still. Only recently a commissariat officer in Ireland refused to obey Lord Strathnairn's orders on the ground that as he had been appointed by the War Office, he was responsible to that department alone. Things are in a pretty mess when a commanding general has no control over so vital a matter as the victualling of his troops. We must change all that, and ascertain, by inquiry, whether they do not order these things better in France and Prussia. The latter Power, only last year, put armies in the field numbering hundreds of thousands; these armies made long and rapid marches, fought decisive battles, and were well supplied, even in an enemy's country; while we cannot manage to victual a single regiment on its way from Aldershot to London! Somebody ought to be hanged—metaphorically, we mean—for this piece of most crass stupidity; and our whole system of army organisation reformed, even despite the opposition of "heads of departments"—who are said to be the great stumbling blocks in the way of improvement; yea, and of any man or body of men whatever.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

"We must trim the ship according to circumstances." So says Mr. Disraeli, and we quite agree—the ship in question being the vessel of the Constitution; in other words, the Reform Bill and especially the redistribution clauses thereof. By all means let us trim the ship according to circumstances; but let us, at the same time, take a broad view of the circumstances. The circumstances to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred were the very narrow ones of existing interests and the exigencies of party. The circumstances to which we would give heed are the numbers, wealth, wants, interests, wishes, and rights of the people of Great Britain as a whole. All these have changed very greatly since our representative system took its rise, and even since it was last remodelled. Once upon a time all the great interests of England were centred in the south. That was the most important region of the land. There was the richest soil; there were gathered the greatest number of the people; there were accumulated the wealth, the industry, the enterprise, and the intelligence of the country; and there, naturally, the largest share of political influence was enjoyed. In course of time, however, all, or nearly all, these conditions have been changed. The discovery of the mineral wealth of the north, and the establishment of mining, manufacturing, and commercial industries, have raised the districts north of the Trent to at least an equality with, if not to a superiority to, the southern division of the kingdom. An equality of representation should be established also. The trim of the ship Representation should be altered according to the altered circumstances of the time. The south should be denuded of its surplus members in order that the north and west may obtain their fair share. That something has been done to redress the balance is true; but we must not stop short of full justice. Mr. Disraeli tells us that perfect justice—complete equality—in this matter cannot be attained. Perhaps so; but we should aim at it all the same. Absolutely moral and intellectual perfection may be unattainable by man; but the more it is striven after the nearer will it be reached. The same rule should govern us in our efforts at political improvement. Let us not spare anomalies merely because they exist, nor perpetuate injustice because it has long been borne. Let us "trim the ship according to circumstances," and continue the process from time to time as readjustment becomes necessary. More might have been done just now in re-arranging representation in proportion to population and wealth—and these are the tests upon which we must fall back in the long run, whatever may be said to the contrary—than has been attempted; and we are sorry for it, because the opportunity was favourable. The question is closed for the present; but there is a future. In that future the work shirked now will have to be done, and thoroughly. Let us wait; other opportunities will arise.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN WILL RECEIVE THE SULTAN on Saturday (to-day) at Windsor, and proceed on the evening of the same day to Osborne. It is now finally arranged that her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French will not come over to the naval review, but will visit the Queen shortly afterwards at Osborne.

HER MAJESTY'S commands have been given for the Court to go into mourning for three weeks, commencing on Sunday, for the Emperor of Mexico.

THE QUEEN has signified to the executive committee of the National Exhibition of Works of Art, to be held at Leeds next year, her intention of causing a selection to be made from the Royal galleries as a contribution to the exhibition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will, it is expected, lay the foundation-stone of the East Somerset Hospital about to be built at Shepton Mallet. His Royal Highness is lord of the manor of Shepton Mallet.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES went out for a carriage drive in Hyde Park, last Saturday afternoon, for the first time since her illness. The Princess, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, was cheerful and looked remarkably well, though somewhat delicate, after her protracted confinement indoors.

THE SULTAN, when he visited the Invalides at Paris, a few days back asked to see the oldest veteran in the institution; and with his own hand he decorated him with the order of the Medjidie.

LORD LYONS has been appointed Ambassador to France, vice Lord Cowley; while Mr. Elliott goes to Constantinople, and Sir Augustus Paget to Florence.

THE REVIEW which was to have been held in Hyde Park on Friday week has now been abandoned altogether.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Viscount Milton, M.P., eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and Miss Laura Beaulier, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Beaulier, son of the eighth Duke of St. Albans.

THREE BARONETS are professors at Oxford—viz., Sir F. Ouseley, music; Sir B. Brodie, chemistry; and Sir F. H. Doyle, poetry.

DR. LUSHINGTON has resigned his offices as Judge of the Admiralty Court and as Dean of the Archdeacon.

FINE COAL has been discovered in Panola county, Mississippi, U. S.

THE BELGIAN VISITORS, to the number of upwards of 2000, embarked at Antwerp on Wednesday, and arrived in the Thames on Thursday evening.

HARVEST has commenced in Hungary and in the southern provinces of the empire of Austria, and promises to be magnificent. The weather is exceedingly favourable.

RAWSON, the pointsman, who is charged with having caused by neglect the recent fatal railway accident near Warrington, was on Tuesday committed for manslaughter, but was liberated on bail.

MARGARET SHERIDAN, the wife of John Sheridan, a bricklayer's labourer, of 3, Austin-terrace, Battersea-park, was safely delivered of three children on Saturday, the 6th inst. The infants, who are all girls, are doing well, as is the mother.

ACTIVE steps are now being taken to reopen the Oaks Colliery, and to recover the bodies still remaining in it. So far, there is every indication that the fire has been quite extinguished.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY in 1853 consisted of 580,000 men. At the present time it consists of 800,000 men. This number could be soon increased to 1,180,000, besides 300,000 irregular troops. The Czar has, therefore, a total military force of nearly 1,500,000 men.

M. PERTUISSET, successor of Jules Gérard, the lion-killer, has posted on the walls of Paris a large rose-coloured placard, in which he invites all intrepid sportsmen to proceed with him to Algeria, and devote themselves to hunting lions, hyenas, tigers, jaguars, and panthers.

THE NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES liable to official visitation at the beginning of the present year was 49,082—an increase of 15,291 over the number ten years ago; 42,943 were paupers—seven eighths of the whole number—and more than 10,000 of these are in workhouses.

THE SULTAN has requested the authorities of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty to select a board of naval officers to proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of taking charge of the naval administration of the Porte. Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., and Captain Bemish will probably be the officers selected to act, in conjunction with a civil commissioner.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, at Netley, in Hants, now contains about 400 military invalids, and nearly 500 invalids are on their way to the hospital from India. The building will accommodate 1500 patients, and at one time last year there were upwards of 1000 invalids in it. The entrance-hall has been converted into a museum of natural history. A separate building for lunatic patients is rapidly progressing towards completion.

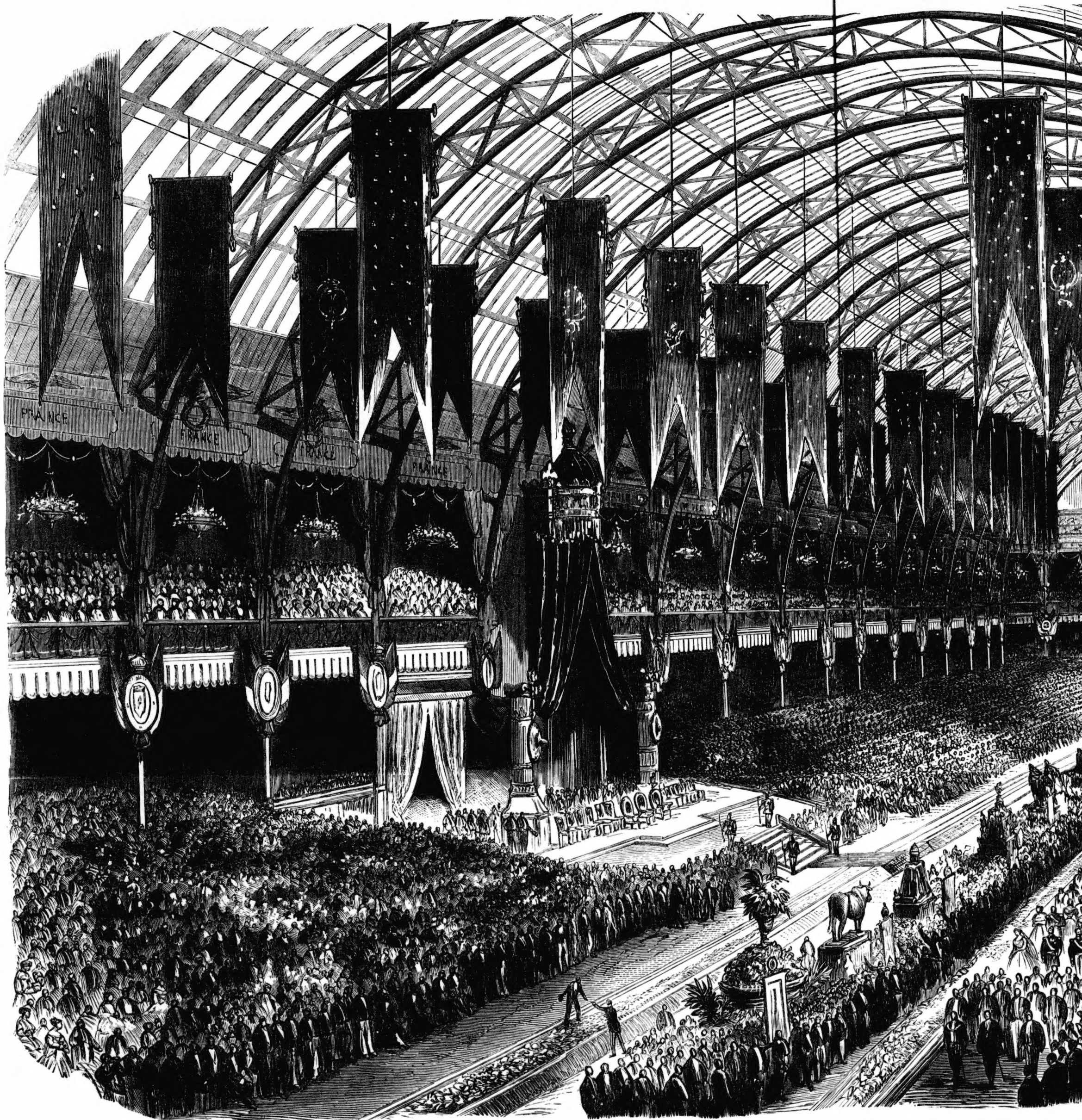
VICTOR HUGO is in Paris, the object of his visit being to witness the success of his play, "Hernani," at the Français. There is no reason, except his own disinclination, why Victor Hugo should not have gone to Paris long ago, for he was not exempted from the general amnesty; but an impression, greatly encouraged by himself, prevailed that the Jersey exile would not set foot in France so long as Napoleon III. reigned over it.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

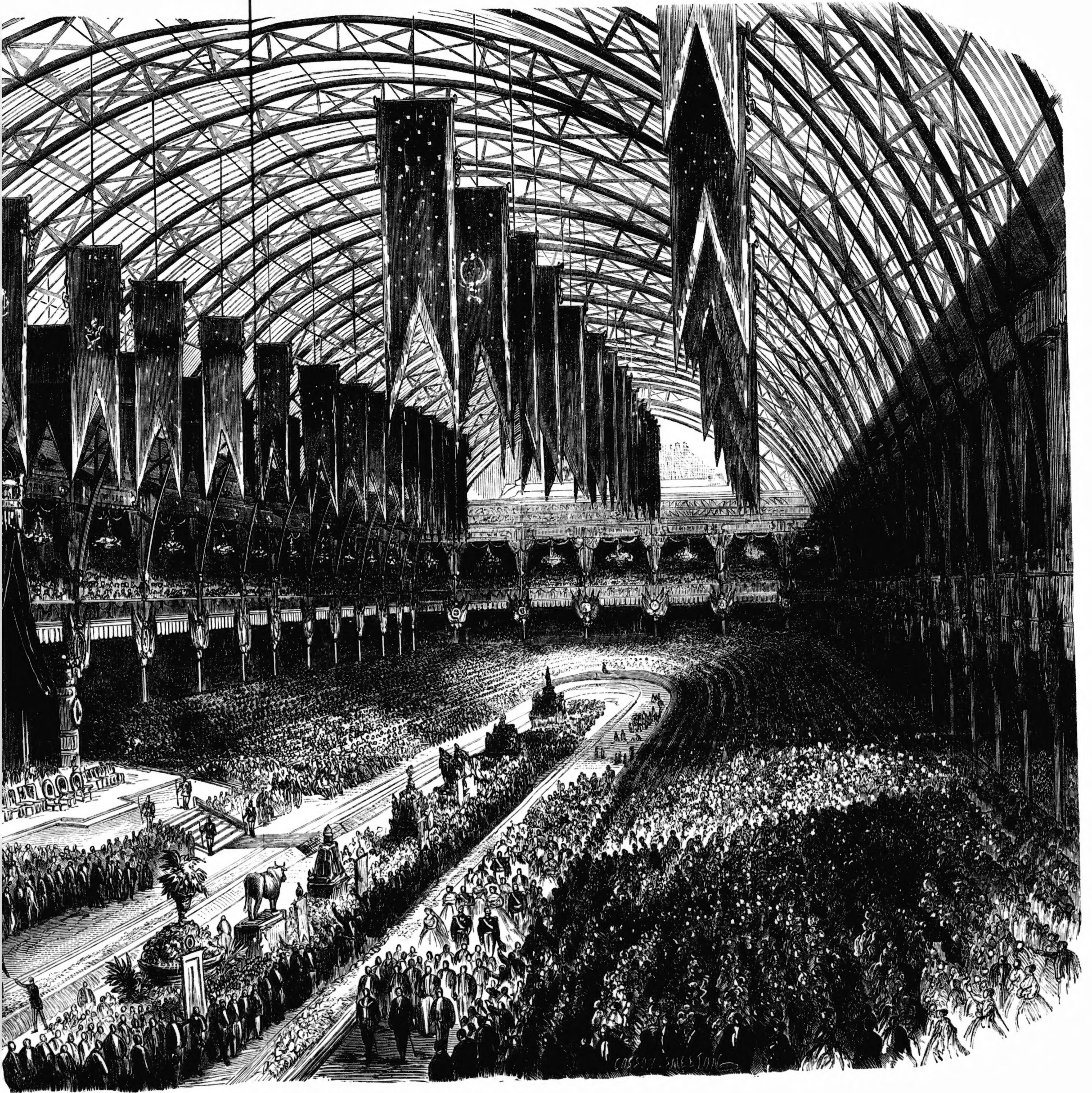
OUR last week's Number contained an account of the distribution of prizes, by the Emperor, to the successful competitors in the Paris Exhibition. We now give an Engraving illustrative of the scene presented on the occasion. As our readers are aware, the place appointed for the magnificent ceremony was the same in which, twelve years ago, the prizes of the first great French Exhibition were distributed—the nave of the Palace of Industry. What is called the nave is the large central court or garden round which the various galleries of the palace are built—an immense oblong space, more than 220 yards in length, and covered with one broad arch of glass. All round the floor of this vast hall are ranged, tier upon tier, rows of crimson-coloured benches, ample enough to seat some 12,000 people; and above these benches a gallery of light construction (light-looking because of iron, after the fashion set by the Crystal Palace) makes the circuit of the walls, and contains comfortable accommodation for about 6000 persons. These terraces of encircling benches above and below suffer, at one point of the circuit, "a solution of continuity," in order to make room for a great dais or platform, where the Emperor sat enthroned in the midst of his guests and his Court. In the middle of the hall is a large vacant space, round which the seats—thrones, chairs, benches—are ranged, and upon the floor of which, as on a stage, the ceremony of a pageant can be easily seen from all parts of the building. The arrangement is admirable. No people understand so well as the French how to manage a crowd; and in bringing 20,000 people together to see a fine pageant, it would be difficult to provide for their pleasure and their comfort more perfectly than this is done in the great nave of the Palace of Industry. The architectural arrangements were confided to M. Aldrophe, who succeeded in making as perfect an amphitheatre for a great state spectacle as it would be possible at present to devise, and who decorated this theatre with all the taste in house decoration for which Frenchmen are famous.

The decoration naturally starts from the throne and its surroundings. The throne, gorgeous in crimson and gold, is placed under a lofty canopy, which is arranged in a circle, richly embroidered in gold and with a great gold crown above it, as if it were the top of an Imperial tent. The curtains of the tent are drawn aside to make way and view for the thrones and chairs of state. In great folds of velvet of the richest hue—darker than crimson and lighter than purple—and relieved with massive embroidery of burnished gold, the curtains, meeting at a sharp angle in the canopy, slope gracefully to the crimson-and-black moquette carpet of the dais, and fill the eye with a splendid blaze of colour, still further heightened by fluted golden pillars with curious carvings that stand on each side of the dais, and are used as holds for the curtains.

In harmony with all this, the vast hall is carpeted with crimson, the array of benches for 20,000 people is lined with the same colour, and the light pillars which support the gallery and ascend to the roof are draped in tissues of crimson and gold. At intervals along the skirting of the gallery, sheaves of flags are so disposed as to catch the eye with combinations of colour, in which red, yellow, and white, or a scarlet, white, and a blue inclining to black, prevail. At intervals in the cornice where the arch of the roof begins, a gilt eagle spreads its wings; and, standing at one end of the hall, we see eagles after eagles hovering over the innumerable assemblage. Above all gleams the immense arch of glass, the glare of light from it being shaded by tissues of white and green, with pendent banners and oriflammes of many delicate tints. In this space, thus gorgeously decorated, and with the tasteful trophies in the centre, was assembled an immense concourse of people, of all nations and of all colours, dressed in every conceivable variety of costume—the effect, as may readily be imagined, being exceedingly grand and imposing.



THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY



THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THERE can be no doubt that the Emperor of the French, when he took Maximilian to America, had more in his eye than the establishment of order. The war was still raging in America; he held strongly that the Confederate States would triumph, and he was fascinated by the idea of an empire in Mexico, and an alliance with a great nation on its northern frontier. Mr. Richard Cobden knew what was in the Emperor's mind, and saw clearly that nothing but loss of reputation, and, perhaps, something more, could come from any attempt to realise this idea; and, being on terms of intimacy with the French Emperor, he wrote to him, urging him strongly to give up this fascinating but dangerous notion. "The Northern States," he said, "though unsuccessful at present, must ultimately prevail. They have more men, more money, and are equally brave and persevering." Such was, in effect, the line of argument of our great and far-seeing countryman. And would that it had prevailed! But, charmed with the idea that the South would establish a great nation, help to establish an empire in Mexico, and perhaps become a part of it, he was deaf to all warning, and now we see what has come of it. Maximilian is murdered; the empire, never firmly established, is dissolved; Louis Napoleon is immersed in poignant sorrow, and his popularity sadly damaged. Parliament, it is said, will be prorogued about Aug. 17; and, as the Reform Bill is out of Committee, and probably will be in the House of Lords early next week, this is quite possible. True, the bill has, whilst I write, to pass two stages yet in the Lower House—the report and the third reading; and in report there are still several clauses to be brought up. But these stages will be speedily got over—in fact, the feeling is so strong against all delay, that no long speeches will be tolerated. This intolerance of talk has been very manifest of late. Mr. Ayrton sounded the trumpet of alarm; Mr. White, of Brighton, echoed it, hinting that, if the talking went on, the redistribution of seats must be postponed. The House, especially the Radical portion of it, was aroused to a sense of danger to the bill. Some score of amendments were withdrawn, others were rapidly negated, a few were adopted almost *sub silentio*; and in a few hours more work was done than had been conquered in a fortnight. Well, the same feeling still prevails; and I shall not be surprised if on Monday night the bill be sent to the Lords and read the first time there; and if this be achieved Parliament, which but lately we thought would have to sit till September, may be up on Aug. 17, or even before.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood contains the opening chapters of the most amusing thing which has appeared in that magazine for ever so long—namely, "The Easter Trip of Two Oculophobists." It is difficult to describe, and it is still more difficult not to describe it (if at all) save in a way which shall deserve a thousand lashes. However, suppose Sterne in a state of intoxication rehearsing fragments of the "Sentimental Journey" to Lord Dundreary; Lord Dundreary, in another state of intoxication, rehearsing them to Cornelius O'Dowd; and Cornelius O'Dowd repeating them to the author of "The Caxtons," to make what he liked of them. When you have conceived all this you will have conceived something to the purpose. The rest of the number is just a little heavy;—even "Brownlows" is monotonous.

As for *Macmillan*, the article on "Long Holidays" in the preceding issue has called forth a brisk controversy, which is summed up in an article at the end of the present number. My own opinions on the whole question of public school education are so wide of any recognised mark, that I can scarcely do otherwise than keep silence upon the subject. The great attraction of the number is the very picturesque narrative entitled "The Battle of Kissingen;" it is a piece of peculiarly vivid description.

In *Temple Bar* the most amusing articles lately are the "Gup" papers, by Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church). She is a very plain-spoken writer, and her account of the Nautch Girls has certainly few reserves; but it is well worth reading. And so, by-the-by, are the Hunting or Wild Beast papers, of which "The Black Panther's Raid" in the present number is a fair specimen.

In *Belgravia* Mr. Babington White has almost dropt the reins in his story of "Circe." To "Birds of Prey" I fear I have not done justice hitherto. But *Belgravia* gives so many pages for a shilling that it is difficult to pass an opinion, month by month, on all it contains.

London Society must be exceedingly difficult to keep up; but, somehow, every number is amusing. I suppose Mr. Hood's verses, "Twenty-four Hours of the Season," were written to the picture; but, though his pen is as pliant as it is brilliant, I can conceive that the result might have been more harmonious if a picture had been made to his verses. The general public are probably under the impression that a picture in a magazine is drawn to any poem, article, or story they may see there. But it very often happens that the letter-press is written to the picture—the amount of money expended upon "illustration" in our day being, compared with what is spent upon the writing, enormous.

People who do not look at the *Argosy* miss a good deal in missing Lieutenant Foozy: he is often very funny. Take the following:—"I had had enough of Miss Lucy. Frankness is all very well in its way, like low dresses; but it should be a wholesome body that is revealed." Again, the Lieutenant gives something to a beggar:—"A friend who was great upon political economy 'at once took a tremendous header, far out of his depth and mine, into political economy, and came up gasping, 'Many a man would rather get a shilling by idleness than half a crown by hard work.' 'Yes,' I said, 'I would.' He looked so ridiculously disappointed that I was obliged to explain. 'It would be about equal, you know; you must allow the eighteenpence for the waste of tissues.' This revived him—served as a sort of argumentative Aunt Sally, which he pelted till we got home."

Those who wonder what is the use of churches in the weekday—or, rather, those who would like to know to what uses they could be put in the heart of a city—will find something worth reading in chapter 30 of "Guild Court," in this month's *Good Words*, in which, by-the-by, the illustrations are very pretty and done with even more care than usual.

For the woodcut in the *London* nobody, I am sure, can have any praise to spare. It is coarsely conceived and coarsely executed. The article entitled "A Summer Walk" is good; but five articles to a number are not enough. It is rather too bad to call Charles Lamb "a clever humourist;" though not quite so bad as calling Shakespeare "a talented writer," which I remember reading once, some years ago. In the *London* the offence is aggravated by the spelling of the word "humourist" in that vile American way, *humorist*. I know there is authority for it, but so much the worse for the authority.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I must say I thought that the utter failure of "The Antipodes," at the HOLBORN THEATRE, would be a solemn warning to managers and actors to reflect just a little bit before producing anything that first came to hand. The British public is patient and long-suffering, but it won't bear every indignity thrust upon it. The British public would not tolerate "The Antipodes," and got rid of it after a very short apprenticeship.

If I am not very much mistaken, "The Coquette," at the HAYMARKET, will similarly very shortly receive her congé. "Madame Lovelace," the French comedy of which "The Coquette" is a translation, is an uninteresting, ill-constructed, prosy, and highly-immoral piece. It is what is technically called a "one-part piece;" and, as one-part pieces are not easily found ready to hand, and as, moreover, it allows its heroine to flirt, faint, and go mad, in the good old traditional manner—back-hair down and a property-mirror in the maniac's hand—its production at the Haymarket Theatre for the sake of bringing back Miss Amy Sedgwick to that stage was somewhat natural. In "The Coquette" we have reminiscences of many an old friend. The "Dame aux Camellias," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Monte Christo," "The Corsican Brothers,"

and "Hamlet" are all suggested in turn. In the first act it appears that a French Countess of the present day is wandering about in the Pyrenees for some reason best known to herself, followed by a cynical Doctor, three snobs who wear the most outrageous clothes and strut about the apartment of the inn where the Countess is lodged with their hats on, and a very spooney young man who at intervals of five minutes asks the Countess to marry him. In the inn we also find a handsome young chamois-hunter, who will on no account listen to "the voice of the charmer charm she never so wisely." The spooney young man, goaded to madness by the eighty-ninth refusal of the Countess, goes out into the Pyrenees and stabs himself with the Countess's paper-knife. Then it is that the handsome chamois-hunter says he will love the Countess. He is the brother of the spooney young man in disguise! Revenge! In the second act the chamois-hunter in evening-dress succeeds in gaining the affections of the Countess, who is very coy throughout this act. But no; he is the brother of the spooney young man who stabbed himself with a paper-knife. He says so, and strikes an attitude. The Countess faints. Tableau! In the third act the Doctor persuades the ex-chamois-hunter to come to his house and see the Countess in a mad-scene. It lasts a long time, with all the intricacies of the mirror and back-hair business, and eventually, for no particular reason, the ex-chamois-hunter takes the Countess to his heart, and the latter speaks a rhymed tag. *Voilà la coquette!* Miss Amy Sedgwick displayed some very handsome dresses; and Mr. Kendal played with much ease and like a gentleman. Mr. Howe had a part which was quite unworthy of him.

I am happy to say that marked success has attended the efforts of the French players at the ST. JAMES'S. The production of "La Famille Benoiton" was a happy thought on the part of M. Raphaël Felix. Many have heard of M. Victorien Sardou's play. Many have seen it played in Paris, and many, again, have acquired some faint notion of it from Mr. Benjamin Webster, jun.'s, translation of it, which, under the title of "The Fast Family," was produced at the Adelphi last year. "La Famille Benoiton" is full of epigram and point, and is, altogether, an amusing satire on the follies and extravagances of Paris in the nineteenth century. The play is well constructed and thoroughly interesting. It would have been still more interesting at the St. James's could a more fitting representative have been found for the famous character of Clothilde. It is natural, perhaps, that I should find fault here; for I have seen Mlle. Fargueil play the character; and how magnificently she played it, I need not say. But those who have only seen Mrs. Mellon play the character might justly complain of Mlle. Deschamps. It is all very well to be quiet, lady-like, and composed on the stage; but Mlle. Deschamps's composure lapses into insipidity. The character of Clothilde wants some acting; there are points in it which require much force and passion. Mlle. Deschamps literally walked through the part; she intoned her speeches rather than spoke them. Half the point of M. Sardou's dialogue went for nothing, and the famous letter-burning scene was so flat that it did not arouse a scintillation of excitement in the audience. M. Ravel is as out of place as Champrosa, in "La Famille Benoiton," as in the "Serment d'Honneur." He is a low comedian, and is not suited to those gay, dashing young men. However, M. Ravel is justly an attraction; and, had he not played Champrosa, "La Famille Benoiton" would probably never have been played. M. Guerin is too rapid; but he played Didier with great feeling and good taste. I should like to have seen M. Chandra in a more prominent character; but that was not to be. Mlle. Hadamard and Mlle. Milla, as usual, played charmingly. But the triumph of the evening was gained by La Petite Gerard, a most intelligent child, who played Fanfan Benoiton to perfection. At the end of the drunken scene which contains the celebrated speech recounting the adventures of Fanfan's sisters at the races, and the remark hooted after him of "Et ta sœur!" the house gave the little child quite an ovation, and summoned him twice before the footlights. Altogether, the play, which has been considerably cut down, seemed to give very general satisfaction.

To-night (Saturday) I have to attend at the production of a new domestic drama at the STRAND. It is called "Reverses," and is from the pen of Mr. H. B. Farnie, the composer of drawing-room ballads. "The Critic" is to be revived next week at the OLYMPIC. Mr. Charles Mathews doubling the characters of Puff and Sir Fretful Plagiary. Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Fra Diavolo" has been revived at the Strand.

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY.

THE following Royal warrant has been promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

Victoria R.—Whereas, we have been pleased to take into our consideration the best means of improving the condition of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those regiments and corps of our Army which are liable to service in all parts of the world; and also of encouraging recruiting for our regiments of the Line; and whereas, it has been represented to us that this end may most effectually be attained by the grant of an increase to the existing rates of pay as fixed by our Royal warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866: our will and pleasure, therefore, is that the pay of all ranks of non-commissioned officers and private men of our regiments and corps after-mentioned—that is to say, Foot Guards, cavalry and infantry of the Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Military Train, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, cavalry dépôts, and dépôt battalions, recruiting districts, schools of gunnery and musketry, departmental corps, be, from and after the last day of April last, increased by an addition of twopence a day to the several rates of daily pay assigned to them by our said warrant. In consequence of the exceptional rates of pay at present granted to our household cavalry we have not deemed it expedient to extend to all ranks of those regiments the grant of the additional twopence a day; but we are pleased to take the opportunity of assimilating the rate of pay of our regiments of Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, and have therefore determined that the following schedule be substituted for that portion of our Royal warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, which regulates the pay of our household cavalry:—Life Guards and Horse Guards: Regimental corporal major, 4s. 4d.; troop corporal major, 3s. 10d.; bandmaster, 4s. 4d.; quartermaster corporal major, 3s. 10d.; orderly-room clerk, 2s. 9d.—after three years' uninterrupted service in the rank, 3s. 3d.; trumpet major, 3s.; corporal, 2s. 9d.; private, 2s. 6d.; kettle drummer, 7d.; trumpeter, 2s. 2d.; trumpeter appointed before June 10, 1846, in the Life Guards, and before May 29, 1850, in the Horse Guards, 2s. 7d.; farrier major, 4s. 1d.; armourer corporal, 2s. 9d.; saddler corporal, 2s. 9d.; farrier corporal, 3s. 3d.; and shoeing smith, 2s. 8d. It is our further will and pleasure that, as a special inducement to soldiers to re-engage for a second period of service in our Army, a further addition of 1d. a day be, from and after April 1 last, made to the pay of all men who have completed, or who shall have completed, a first period of limited service, and shall now or hereafter be serving in any corps or regiment in our service, except in colonial corps other than the Canadian Rifles. We do further command that this additional pay of 1d. a day during a second period of service shall, as regards the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, be in lieu of the exceptional addition of 1d. a day now received by soldiers of that corps serving under special engagement for continued service.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 29th day of June, in the thirty-first year of our reign,

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, "inaugurated" the "London College of the International Education Society," on Wednesday, by planting a tree (the Wellingtonia gigantea) in front of the newly-completed edifice at Spring-grove. The college was stated by Mr. Paulton, the chairman, to have been suggested by the late Richard Cobden as the necessary corollary of the free trade system; its special object being the acquisition of modern languages and a larger share of the knowledge of nature than is common in public schools.

STATE VISIT TO THE OPERA.—On Monday next, by command of the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in state. This Royal visit will be in honour of his Majesty the Sultan, who will accompany the Prince of Wales to the opera. It is intended that the reception shall take place in the Floral Hall, the state procession passing through the hall to the Royal box, which will, we believe, be placed in the centre of the Opera-house.

MR. ROEBUCK, who is one of the Trades Union Commission, has caused Connolly, a stonemason, to be expelled from the sittings of the Commissioners as a delegate of the unions, for having, at a meeting of working men at Exeter Hall, asked what better things than outrages could be expected of a town like Sheffield, which returned a man like Mr. Roebuck as its representative. Connolly refused to sign a written contradiction, although he denied using the words attributed to him.

LYMINGTON, in Hants, has ceased to be a salt-producing place. Salteries have been in existence there nearly 900 years. At the commencement of the present century upwards of 5000 tons were produced there in one year.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MENTAL CULTURE.

ST. MARTIN'S COLLEGE, which has recently been established for the purpose of promoting adult education by means of evening classes, held its first meeting for the distribution of prizes on Saturday afternoon, at the college buildings, Castle-street, Hanover-street, Long-acre. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The body of the hall in which the company assembled was occupied by some young women and a number of young men, belonging apparently to the more respectable artisan class; and the proceedings derived an unusual amount of interest from the presence of Mr. Gladstone, who, it was announced, was to perform the principal part in the day's ceremonial. After a few introductory observations from the chairman, and a statement made by Mr. Caldwell, the hon. secretary, with respect to the objects and the labours of the institution, Mr. Gladstone, who came forward amidst cordial cheering, addressed the meeting as follows:—

It was not without a sensation of alarm that I read to-day that an address to the students of this college would be delivered by me; for, in truth, I cannot upon this occasion pretend to do anything more than offer what, in substance, amounts to an assurance of good-will and sympathy in your undertaking. But that assurance I give you with the utmost sincerity. My rev. friend in the chair gives me credit for finding an opportunity of assisting at your proceedings to-day; but I feel that anything I can do for the great community in which I live, by direct personal action, and in what I may call a private and a local sphere, is lamentably little. That little, however, I am prepared to do with great cheerfulness and great sincerity. I am sure you will be good enough to give those who lead such a life as I lead credit for at any rate not wilfully withholding from their fellow-citizens and fellow-Christians any personal aid which it may be in their power to bestow. You know that we lead an exciting, an absorbing, and an exhausting life, and that we have but a very small residuum of time and strength at our command for the discharge of any other than what are called our public duties. This is an apology which I am glad to have an opportunity of making upon this occasion; but I feel that it ought to extend much further; for when I think how many there are—and in this case I take more particularly the class of clergymen as the most conspicuous of all—who are sedulously labouring, each in his own sphere, to promote the great work of Christianising and civilising this vast community; and when I remember how miserably small and insignificant a share of personal co-operation it is in my power and in the power of many others placed in the same position with me to offer for the attainment of that object, I cannot help entertaining the most painful reflections; for, after all, this kind of personal co-operation is the true test of a man's sincerity and earnestness of purpose in any cause. This kind of labour receives its reward not from public fame and notoriety, which possess such strong attractions for the human mind and the human heart. It can only meet with its reward in the hope of accomplishing some little good in our day and generation—a hope, however, which is the most precious treasure a man can possess. I will now proceed to say a few words with respect to the purpose of this institution. I rejoice to see the various features by which it is characterised, and, in the first place, the hearty co-operation which stands in the place of great external resources. All the elements of education seem to have been here brought together by good-will and earnestness of aim. A place is provided for the labours of this college; teachers come forward, combining their efforts and exertions; countenance is received from those who are locally in authority; prizes are supplied by the benevolence of private individuals; and, above all, I rejoice to think that the pith, the substance, the body of the whole institution is found in the willingness of a large number of persons who are engaged in other labours, to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers, and to devote to the attainment of knowledge those "odds and ends" of time which they can spare from other pursuits. This saving of "odds and ends" of time is apparently a very humble art, but it is an art which no man ought to neglect. There is a curious bit, I believe, a true story told of a Frenchman named Lafitte. While yet a youth, he solicited employment from a banker in Paris, of the name, I think, of Perregaux, who informed him that he had no room for him, and that he was therefore obliged to refuse his request. The young man was then leaving the banker's, downcast and disheartened, when, on perceiving a pin on the floor, he carefully picked it up; whereupon the banker, struck by this display of watchful economy, gave him the employment which he demanded; and the bank, which afterwards bore M. Lafitte's own name, still exists, I believe, in Paris, and was for many years the most important one in that city. The picking up of that pin is not unlike the saving of those stray moments which we all have at our disposal. There are many persons who seem to think that we have nothing to do but to look to the great masses and bulks of time; whereas, just as it is true if you look after the pence the pounds will look after themselves, so, if you look after the moments, the days, and months, and years will take care of themselves. It is the employment of spare moments which seems to me the most hopeful symptom that can be found among any class of men. We now live in a peculiar and an anxious condition of society. It is one in which wealth is growing with enormous rapidity, and in which the means of enjoyment are also rapidly multiplying; it is one in which the share of the labouring man in the profits of industry has been largely increased. And in that phrase "labouring man" I wish to include those who work with the pen or with the head—supposing them to be immediately dependent for their subsistence upon their labour—just as much as I should include the skilled mechanic or artisan. I believe that the skilled mechanic or artisan has of late years received a greater augmentation of his means of living than those who pursue the labours of the desk; but the members of the latter class also are in general more liberally paid at the present day than they were twenty or thirty years ago. I think, too, that the increased remuneration of what may strictly be called "labour" is one of the most satisfactory of all the circumstances attendant on the unequalled prosperity of this country during the last twenty-five years, because what was needed was not that an addition should be made to the enjoyments of the rich, who already possessed all the advantages this world can supply, but that those who have to encounter a harder lot, and who are compelled to fight daily the battle of life, should obtain a readier access to its conveniences and its comforts. But it would, at the same time, be a false assumption if we were to suppose that because the labourer is better paid now than he was formerly he is therefore necessarily richer. That may not at all follow. There are two kinds of wealth and two kinds of poverty. There are the wealth and the poverty that are absolute, and that are measured by the money or the money's worth at a man's command; and there are also the wealth and the poverty that are relative, and that are to be measured, not by a man's money or money's worth, but by the relation which that money or money's worth bears to the views, the character, the habits of the possessor. You will on this account often find that a man who uses small means wisely is prepared to confess that he is rich, while a man of large resources that are outstripped by the still greater greediness of his desires complains of his poverty in the midst of what ought to be abundance. I believe that when this latter result occurs it is one of the most lamentable cases of human debasement that can be found upon the face of the earth. But what I particularly wish to point out is this, that along with the increase of means the standard of wants rises; and it is a critical period when the habits of society are in consequence changing, because, although the means may increase, yet if the wants increase still faster, and if habits of extravagance and dissipation dominate and ravage a man he is really poor, and his state is really miserable. The great object of consideration is not what the condition of each man may be, but that each man may be master of his own condition. Permit me to say that I think there are various instruments by which a man may become master of his own condition; and by far the most powerful of them is necessarily to be found in religious motives. But that is a subject upon which I will not here dwell. The point which I now wish to impress upon you is, that each man in his situation should labour for the improvement of his own mind, earnestly and yet humbly, never thinking that the knowledge which he may acquire is even as a grain of sand in comparison with the knowledge which he cannot acquire; but still confidently believing that the knowledge within his reach has, first of all, a great value in itself; and, secondly, that it has a great value beyond itself—viz., its value as an instrument of culture, reacting upon the mind, strengthening it, enlarging it, enlightening it, giving it firmness of tissue, suppleness and elasticity of movement, a capacity applicable to all the purposes of life; of raising the human being not in outer circumstances alone—although it no doubt exercises a most powerful influence in that direction—but in himself, in his character, in those faculties with which he is endowed, and in consequence of his possession of which that high and noble privilege has been ascribed to him that he alone, of all other creatures, was made in the image of God. I shall now conclude by most cordially wishing success to your labours, and may everyone of you here present, each within the sphere of his own occupation, each in the bosom of his own family, each in the day of prosperity, each in the day of adversity, reap the rich fruits which diligent, honest, mental labour never fails to produce. Those fruits may come sooner or later. It has pleased God to endow some men with faculties that grow rapidly, and it has pleased Him to endow others with faculties that unfold themselves slowly, and that require a long lapse of time before their fruit becomes fully matured; but, depend upon it, there is not a man—except in a few rare and exceptional cases—to whom, whatever may be the difference of talents and endowments, a sufficient store has not been given, if he will only use it rightly, to enable him to live for the benefit of himself and of his fellow-creatures, and for the honour and glory of his God.

FREDERICK WATKINS, the young man charged with attempting to murder Matilda Griggs, his sweetheart, at Buckhurst-hill, was tried on Wednesday at the Central Criminal Court. The facts are fresh in the recollection of our readers. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Literature.

Adam Bede. By GEORGE ELIOT. With Illustrations. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

The novels of George Eliot for three shillings and sixpence each! Beautifully, clearly, and correctly printed too!—a great point that last, considering how blundered cheap editions often are now-a-days; and, moreover, bound in strong, substantial, usable cloth! "Think of that, Master Brook." Excuse the hackneyed quotation; but the phrase is to the matter. Messrs. Blackwood are conferring a real boon on the lovers of good novels by issuing this cheap and yet handsome crown octavo edition of the works of one of the very best writers of the day. "Adam Bede," naturally the first of the series, has been published, and is shortly to be followed by "The Mill on the Floss," and in due season by the remaining works of the gifted author. It is unnecessary to speak of the merits of George Eliot's novels; they have already taken their place—a foremost one—in English literature; but we cannot too strongly commend the admirable manner in which this edition is got up. It is simply unexceptionable. As we have said, the type is clear, the printing carefully executed, the binding substantial, and the illustrations good and not too numerous. All is excellent, except perhaps that, in the engraving which faces page 261, Adam is made too like Bully Bottom or a pugilistic coalheaver to realise our notion of the personal appearance of the stalwart carpenter. We have here physical strength in abundance—that is all right; but there is an utter absence of any indication of the intellectual face with which the author has credited her hero.

Out of Harness: Sketches, Narrative and Descriptive. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Editor of the *Sunday Magazine*. London: Alexander Strahan.

Under the above title, Dr. Guthrie has republished in a neat volume of nearly 400 pages a series of papers contributed by him principally to the magazine of which he is the conductor. These sketches are written in Dr. Guthrie's best manner. They are elegant yet simple in style, are practically useful in character, and are pervaded throughout by that kindly feeling and unobtrusive religious tone so characteristic of the rev. author's life and writings. We have rarely met with a more pleasing, instructive, and improving volume.

The Topographical Directory of Great Britain. By FRANCIS STEPHENS. London: Routledge and Sons.

This is a brief gazetteer of all counties, cities, boroughs, towns, villages, castles, abbeys, and parks; lakes, rivers, and islands; mountains, hills, and valleys; woods and forests, &c., in the United Kingdom, and has been compiled from the maps of the Ordnance Survey, the Royal Atlas, and various other late and authentic sources of information. It is a very useful compilation, and will be found a convenient substitute for maps of the respective countries.

Routledge's Handbooks: Fishing, Croquet, Ball Games. London: Routledge and Sons.

We have more than once had to notice with commendation Messrs. Routledge's little volumes, which may aptly be denominated "Handbooks" of the various subjects to which they refer. In those now before us we have treatises on matters of special interest at this season. This is the time for piscatorial excursions; and so the work on fishing is a reasonable issue. Croquet is also a favourite amusement when the weather permits of out-of-door occupation; and so Mr. Edmund Routledge's book on that game will be handy. And ball games are the special pastime of the schoolboy's play-hours; and here are directions how to play all sorts of ball games—football, cricket, hand and bat ball, rackets, *et hoc genus omne*. Whoever buys these little works will obtain full value for their money.

NEW POETRY.

The Sorrows of Hypsipyle. By THOMAS ASHE. Author of "Pictures" and other Poems. London: Bell and Daldy.

The Wail of the Vatican. A Poem. By EDWARD SLATER. Revised Edition. London: Robert Hardwicke.

Poems: including Tales, Ballads, and Songs. By ROBERT WHITE. Kelso: Rutherford. London: Longman and Co.

Oscar. Founded on Schamyl, the Hero of the Caucasus. In Twelve Cantos. By J. H. R. BAILEY, F.C.P. Author of "The Drama of Life," &c. London: Thomas Murby.

Hymns and Songs for the Christian Church. By EMMA JANE WORBOISE. London: Clarke and Co.

Mr. Thomas Ashe's former volume of verse contained some mythological "Pictures" of very great merit; and they obtained notice sufficient to warrant him in devoting a very small volume to the one subject before us—"Hypsipyle," Queen of turbulent Lemnos—

Child, Queen, Wife, Mother, and, in each, forlorn—to use Mr. Ashe's own line. The touching story will tell with the admirers of the classical pages of Keats, or Tennyson, or Browning; but no proverbial philosophers need apply. Mr. Ashe writes in ordinary ten-foot blank verse, and, as verse, it would be difficult to find a similar quantity with fewer faults. It is always melodious; at times lofty; at times tender, to sadness and misery. It is relieved by many lyrical flights; but in these, strange to say, the author is far less successful; but they have the advantage of making up a good general effect. It is to be feared that there will not be many thousands of readers for Mr. Ashe; but he may rest assured that he will gain respectful attention—ay, and something more, wherever he goes. He seems to be quite original—a thing refreshing in itself in days when many a translation, and even translation re-translated, has been passed off for new, and puffed up on account of a well-known name professedly kept secret. We could quote many pages in proof of Mr. Ashe's merit, but a passage that could stand alone would be too long for the purpose.

A "Revised Edition" stands in the proud position of being able to take care of itself; and Mr. Slater may be congratulated by his friends on having achieved that distinction in authorship. The book is addressed (besides, of course, to all the world) to Lord Ebury, in grateful remembrance of his public ecclesiastical services; and, as his Lordship permits the dedication, it is easy to guess the theological and political leaning of the author. It may be presumed that so careful a Churchman as Lord Ebury would not suffer a book on Church matters to come between the wind and his nobility without very careful reading. Some peers are careless of poetry. Lord Palmerston had not mastered the subtleties of Mr. Close before conferring a pension; and, under similar circumstances, the Earl of Derby was too trusting with regard to Mr. Young. But Lord Ebury with a Papal subject! Yes; he must have read it. And so we are sure that his Lordship will agree with us, and advise intending readers to first master the preface, and commit the "Historical Analysis" to memory. Then, with careful collation as the work proceeds, there is a chance of "The Wail of the Vatican" being at least understood. It might be dangerous to say admired, for the majority of readers may think that listening to the Pope—every word is spoken in his character—for 140 close pages in "Marmion" measure, on affairs temporal and spiritual, one long, drawn-out wail from the Vatican, a less cheerful way of getting through the hours than taking Amarantha to the flower show or one's-self to the club. But this is a revised edition: it must have friends.

Mr. White has the rare good fortune of not being too good. He need not frown; he will be read with pleasure, because he is not pretentious nor high-flown, and, consequently, likely to be ridiculous; nor is he so weak and puny as to be ridiculous in another way. He tells a good stirring border story called "Edwin," in which strict allegiance to the great Sir Walter can be traced, and "Kate Ridley: a Witch Tale, told chiefly in the northern dialect," which at least suggests Burns. These are fair enough. The bulk of the volume is

made up of short poems, or "copies of verses," on entirely miscellaneous subjects, sometimes addressed to friends, constantly to young ladies—"Occasional Poems" they used to be called. Every line has the stamp of good feeling, and is written in plain and faultless measure. Some of them must have been written forty to fifty years ago, and they come freshly enough, bursting in upon the modern spasmodic and sensuous school. We pronounce them good of their kind. Mr. White prefixes his portrait—an austere, elderly gentleman, looking as little poetic as possible.

"Oscar, founded on Schamyl," also comes with a portrait of the author. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Bailey looks middle-aged, is in an attitude of which he is supposed to be unconscious, and is making eyes at something afar off—perhaps Schamyl. Mr. Bailey also gives his autograph—the best piece of writing the volume contains. It is a collection of flourishes about the size of green peas, and written backwards, and is altogether so hopelessly entangled that, after a long study to find beginning or end, we gave it up, like the Gordian knot, and—it certainly sounds vulgar—"cut it." Sir Robert Peel takes the honours of dedication, and a few aristocratic names are published, including that of Eliza Cook, as patrons. Moreover, the author thanks the upper and middle circles of society of the British Isles and the Court of France for having "cleared out" the first edition of cantos 1 and 2. He is under the impression that he has made a success in "that Spenserian order of versification which claims the attentive ear and anxious heart of a nicely-discerning public;" but, in reality, he gives doggerel like the following:—

SCHAMYL AND CAPTIVE.

"Pardon me, noble chief," was the reply
Of Rubizoff, "if aught I've said to wound
Thy feelings. Stated nothing more have I
Than my convictions author's'd. I'm bound
To make the *amende honorable*, if found
Erroneous my expressions; and shall be
Only too proud to do so." "I've good ground,
Most gallant Captain, for believing thee,"
Observ'd then Schamyl. "Time will prove it—we shall see
And to convince thee that I do not bear
Or malice or ill-will, I've further care
To the decision of (of these my terms so fair)
Employing thee to be the bearer, whom
To, trust I, Nicholas will listen. Room
Hath he now in abundance got for grief
For I am even with him—doom for doom!"
"Thou rightly do I understand, great chief?"
Cried Rubizoff, in ecstasy; "but, to be brief—
&c., &c., &c."

The above is literally taken at random. "The upper and middle classes of the literary circles of the British Isles" are to be pitted; but it is to be hoped that the Spenserian order of versification is still a mystery to the French Court.

There are few families where the "young ladies" regard reading for amusement as a part of their usual occupation in which Miss Emma Jane Worboise is not favourably known as a writer of stories whose "tendencies" ensure their reception even in those exclusive circles where novels are looked on with suspicion. Miss Worboise has the rare faculty of making a simple story truly interesting by the skilful handling of style and plot, and of so blending a religious tone with her narrative that it is as interesting as a sensation romance, with a good deal more of natural truth and purity to recommend it.

To those who are already familiar with this lady's occasional poems (for she writes short poems as well as stories), a little book, just published, called "Hymns and Songs for the Christian Church," will be a welcome volume for the drawing-room table. It is, perhaps, essentially a Sunday book; and so we may be excused for saying that we like the songs better than the hymns, for in them Miss Worboise deals in a very sweet and tender manner with the suggestions arising from natural objects, and especially from flowers, about which she is a well-known (and well-knowing) enthusiast.

HOW MAXIMILIAN WAS CAPTURED.

THE following letter, dated Queretaro, May 20, gives some details of the betrayal of the unfortunate Maximilian:—

The principal defence of this town consists in the vast convent of La Cruz, situated at the south and on the side of the city of Mexico. This building, a relic of the splendours of the Spanish domination, is constructed of stone and adobe (bricks hardened by the sun); a part of its inclosure is, besides, protected by earth intrenchments. The convent covers, with its dependencies, more than ten acres of ground, and forms a citadel on which siege artillery only could make any impression. Such, five days ago, was the principal position of Maximilian, who for some time had made it his headquarters. Immediately opposite, in the Corretas mountains, the Mexican General Escobedo was established, and his advanced guard occupied the valley which separates La Cruz from the Corretas. In the night of May 14 there was a council of war in the town. The imperialist army had exhausted all its supplies, and was likely to be soon reduced to the last extremities. As food was wanting, the intendant every day caused to be slaughtered a certain number of horses and mules which there was no means of feeding from want of provender. Even this resource threatened to fail before long, and for that reason Maximilian resolved on attempting a vigorous sortie and opening for himself a passage through the enemy's lines. At eleven o'clock the troops were under arms and the artillery in position: everything was ready for the attack. But at the last moment, in consequence of the slow movements of his Generals, the Emperor found himself obliged to countermand the expedition. Already at that moment the army had been sold to the enemy. The fort of La Cruz was to have been occupied an hour later by the troops of the Liberals. It was notorious that there was a considerable number of persons in the ranks of the Imperialists disposed to give up the town; but who would ever have suspected the Colonel of the Regiment of the Empress, the keeper of the key of Queretaro, the commander of the fort of La Cruz, Miguel Lopez himself? He was the man who, in the evening of the 14th, sent to Escobedo a letter, in which he offered to betray his companions in arms for 3000 ounces of gold (48,000 dollars). Escobedo naturally did what any other General would have done in his place—he accepted the proposal. Towards midnight the advanced guard of the Liberals, protected by the darkness, left the camp, and arrived without noise before the convent. Colonel Lopez, ordering his soldiers to ground their arms, opened the gates to the enemy. From that moment the Emperor Maximilian, who was sleeping tranquilly in another part of the building, was irretrievably lost. At the first gleam of the morning the Archduke was on foot, and immediately perceived that some extraordinary event had taken place. Rousing up the Prince of Salm-Salm, his Aide-de-Camp, Maximilian directed his steps towards the outer inclosure of the convent, but had scarcely advanced a few paces when he was surrounded by a detachment of soldiers commanded by Colonel Rincon Gallardo. Lopez himself accompanied the detachment, and pointed out the Emperor to the troops, crying out, "That is the man—seize him." A curious incident then occurred. Colonel Gallardo, a brave soldier, who did not seem greatly to relish the treachery of Lopez, stepped up to Maximilian, and said to him, "You are a private person, and not a soldier; we have nothing to say to you, go about your business." With these words he pushed his Majesty outside the convent. Five minutes later I met Maximilian, who seemed not to have yet recovered from his surprise. He was walking as fast as possible towards Cerro de la Campana, at the other extremity of the town. This position is a fortified hill commanding the northern part of the place. On his arrival there he was joined by Generals Mejia, Castillo, and Aveliano, the Prince of Salm-Salm, and several others of his officers; but it soon became evident that any resistance was impossible. Four battalions of infantry and all the Liberal cavalry were surrounding the Cerro. The white flag was then hoisted, and the Archduke, with all his staff, surrendered to General Corona. The prisoners were allowed to retain their horses, arms, and personal effects; and a few hours later they were conducted to the convent of La Cruz. The first companies of the Mexican advanced guard which had entered the town committed some excesses; several houses were pillaged and some persons rifled in the streets, but immediately after the arrival of the general officers order was re-established. On the whole, fewer acts of violence were perpetrated than might have been expected. A subsequent letter from La Cruz the 25th, contains the following:—"From the convent of La Cruz the Prince was conducted, with his officers, to that of Santa Teresa, where they were placed in rooms devoid of all comfort. During three or four days they slept on the bare ground, and their food was very remonstrant with arrival of the Princess of Salm-Salm, and her remonstrances with Escobedo, had the effect of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners. They were transferred to another convent, that of Las Capuchinas, and they are now permitted to receive from their friends provisions, wine, and clothing. The adventures of a romance. Princess of Salm-Salm would form a strange chapter in a romance. Twice did she traverse the Liberal lines to reach the capital and return from it, and on two occasions was fired at by the Mexican sentries. She was afterwards detained prisoner for two days at Guadalupe by General Diaz for having distributed money to the German captives at that place.

She at length obtained a passport authorising, or rather ordering, her to proceed to the coast and quit the country. But with that passport she made her way to Queretaro and San Luis during the siege of the first-named town. She was accompanied by only one female Mexican servant. Subsequently she had interviews with President Juarez and General Escobedo to intercede in favour of Maximilian and her husband. It is said that the Archduke wept like a child on hearing a narrative of the heroic peregrinations of this courageous lady."

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

THE annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association commenced at Wimbledon, on Monday. The camp this year is contained within the same lines as on former occasions, but the number of tents is much larger, and, as a matter of course, the space occupied by the encamped force is considerably more extended than in former years. In approaching the inclosure from the Wimbledon station the first thing that strikes the eye is the modest encampment of the regulars and the military train, beyond which are seen the eminences which mark the rear of the different butts. As you draw nearer you observe in the distance the white tents of the volunteer camp, with here and there the large marquees and the refreshment and other tents surrounding the well-known windmill, while above all rises a forest of flags of all colours of the rainbow, and of most of the nations of the earth. After travelling about three-quarters of a mile round the inclosing fence, the principal entrance is reached. On entering you find yourself close to the post-office and the telegraph-office, while opposite is a collection of tents for the administrative department. To the left of these is the spacious refreshment-room, and close to them is the clock and the meteorological register. Still further to the left are the tents of the counties and the theatre. Not far from the theatre is the club tent, a luxuriously furnished apartment, using the latter word in the French sense, for it consists of two divisions—one the reading-room, and the other particularly arranged for writing. Beyond this is the camp of the officers of the army, who occupy some forty tents or so near the north-eastern corner of the inclosure. To the right of the principal entrance stands the windmill, close to which are the quarters of Earl Spencer and the Staff. Close to the north fence, near the gate, are the tents of the police, the corps of commissionaires, and others engaged in the service of the camp. Further on are the St. George's Rifles, the 19th Middlesex, the South Middlesex, and at the far north-eastern extremity the 1st Middlesex Artillery, who have arrived with eight guns, and have stationed themselves like a little colony away from the others. Their Colonel allowed them to be present on the condition that they should put themselves under strict military discipline, consequently a guard is told off every two hours, and as you enter the camp a sentry is pacing up and down, looking as solemn as if he had the most terrible responsibility resting on his shoulders. The 1st Surrey Rifles muster in large numbers. This corps has had the compliment paid it of being asked to form a guard of honour to the Belgian volunteers, and escort them from the station to the common on their arrival next Saturday. To the South of the South Middlesex is the camp of the 40th Middlesex Rifle Rangers; next them are the 26th, the Customs Corps; next come the Queen's (Westminster); and stretching again to the west, south of the before-mentioned corps, are the 1st Surrey, the London Scottish, and the London Rifle Brigade. South of these camps is a valley, and on the opposite hill are pitched the tents of the Victorias and of the National Rifle Association. Next to the Victorias is a large collection of tents, stretching in long lines towards the windmill, and occupied by the Engineers and other corps; while to the north of the windmill, and near to the entrance, is encamped a detachment of the Guards.

Some of the tents are most effectively decorated in front with numerous flowers in full bloom. The prettiest in the camp is Mr. Peckover's, of the Queen's (Westminster), which is most tastefully arranged. It rejoices in the name of "The Bungalow," and is a sight worth seeing. While on this subject, however, we must not forget Captain Drake's tent, which is, as usual, decorated on a most elaborate scale, with quite a little garden in front most elegantly laid out. The 40th Middlesex also are engaged, like many others, in beautifying their camp with flowers, and have in the centre, opposite to their marquee, quite a marvellously scientific time marker, giving the time to the exact second, which has been placed at their disposal by one of their members, Mr. L. Hasluck, the inventor, who is himself in camp. The names affixed to some of the tents are also worthy of notice; for example—"Ye Bachelor's Box," "The Happy Family," "Where's Puckie? Here," "The Dramatic College," "Westminster Abbey," "Lushy Villa," "Victoria and Leopold," "The Robin's Nest"—these are but samples of many others.

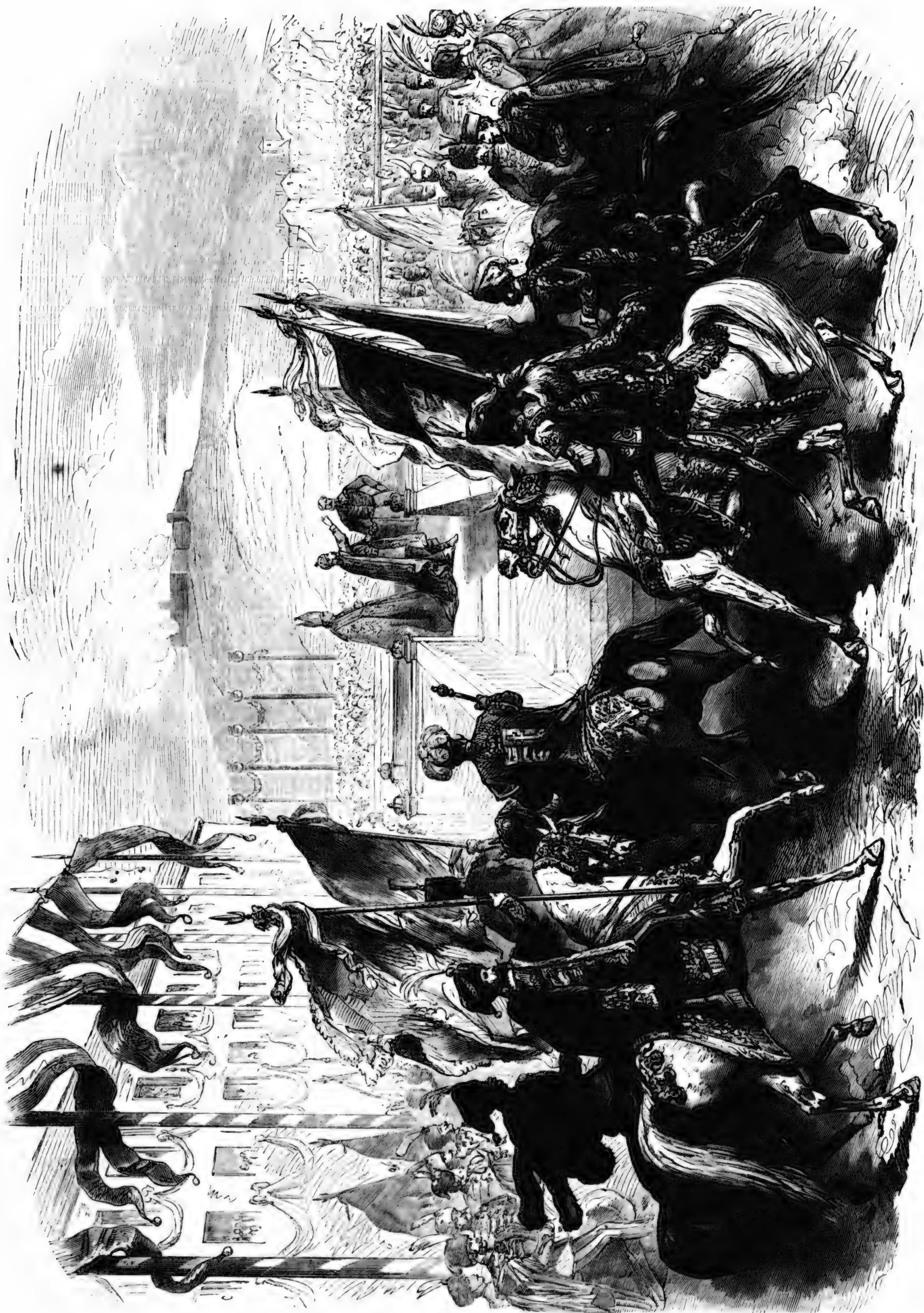
Monday morning was gloomy, and at an early hour it seemed not improbable that the mist would interfere with the accuracy of the firing. Nevertheless, all was in readiness at the appointed time, and, though the wind was not strong enough to flutter the large flags nor to move the anemometer, the haziness cleared off before a shot was fired. The competition commenced at half-past ten, when all those competing were mustered in front of the council tent, and at gun-fire marched to their respective firing stations and commenced work without delay. It was remarked that the number of competitors was greater than had been anticipated for the first day, and Earl Spencer must have been much gratified to hear the praises which his administration of the camp and the arrangements generally elicited from the competitors. The first competitions of the day were for bronze medals, entitling the holders to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prize. The medal for the Universities was won by Cambridge—Captain Roe making the highest score, 42 points; Private Heritage won the bronze medal for the Tower Hamlets; and the Middlesex was won by Sergeant Knox, of the 2nd Middlesex, with a score of 45. The shooting of the day was highly creditable, and there were some marvellously good examples of shooting.

The interest excited by the international match brought down a large number of visitors on Tuesday. The laurels of victory have this year fallen to Scotland, the total scores being—Scotland, 1086; England, 1048; and Ireland, 959. The best individual score was that of one of the Irish twenty, who made 68 points in 20 shots, 80 being the entire number obtainable. It is somewhat curious that, although an Irishman, he belongs to one of the Scottish regiments, and he rejoices in the English name of Smith. England and Scotland have now each won this match twice; the former in 1864 and 1866, and the latter in 1865 and 1867.

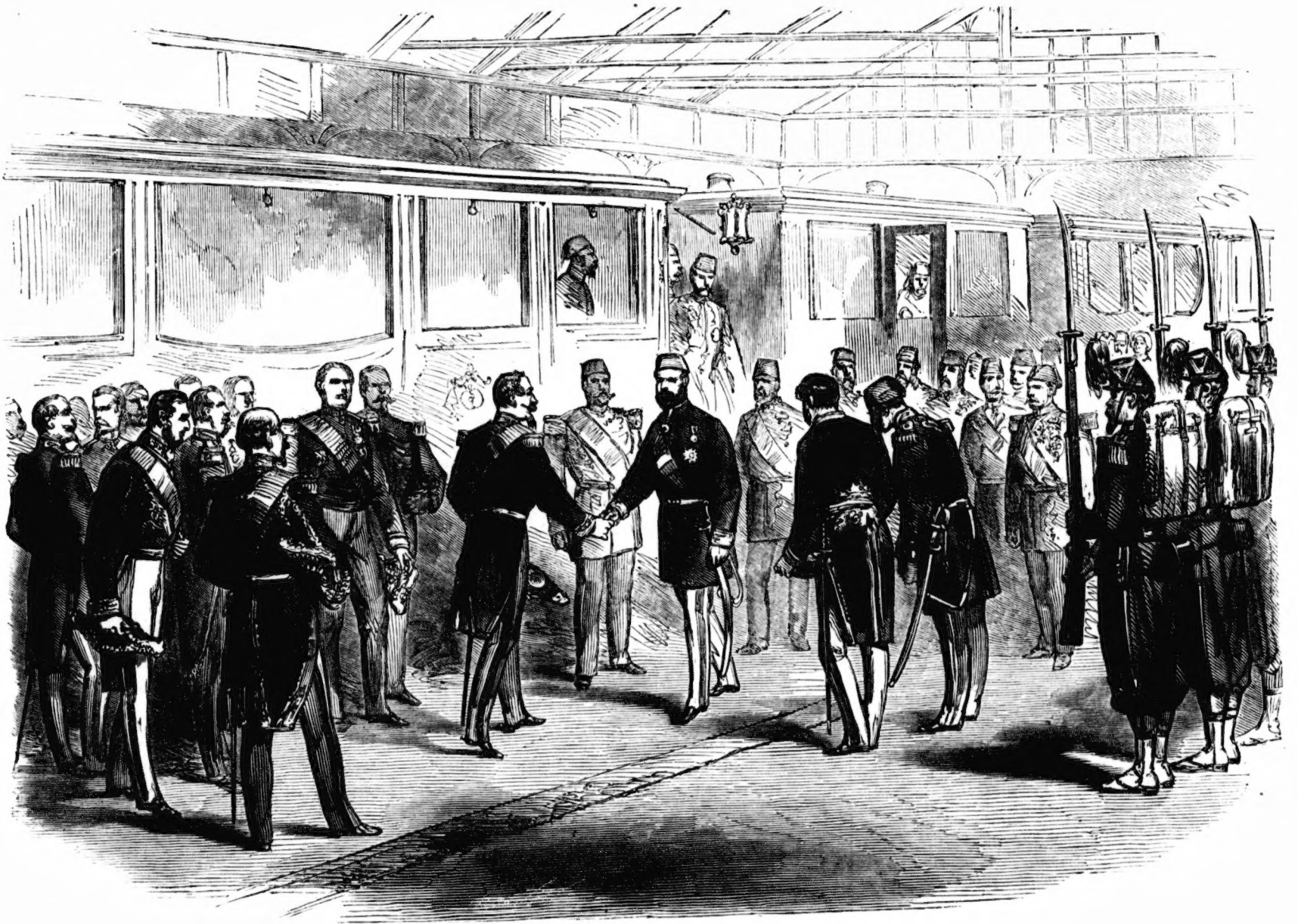
The contest for the Queen's prize began on Wednesday. There are no less than 2050 entries for this prize. The shooting was very good.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—Accounts from Miramar respecting the Empress Charlotte state that all hope of recovery seems to have vanished. The *Morgenpost* says: "The mental alienation has now attained to such a pitch that the unhappy Princess cannot be left alone for an instant, and has several times attempted her life. Two recent attempts of this kind were fortunately prevented by the watchfulness of Dr. Slek, who has the august patient under his care. Nevertheless, the Empress is occasionally, for a few moments at a time, in full possession of her faculties. In one of those lucid intervals lately she said, 'I do not desire to live any longer; death is preferable to such an existence;' then, after a short pause she asked, 'Where is my husband? Shall I never see him more? No, no; he is dead, and I am still left in the world.' Scarcely a quarter of an hour passes that the Empress does not ask for news of the Emperor Maximilian. The physical condition of her Majesty also inspires very serious alarm."

THE LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION PRIZE MEDAL.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having, through General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., expressed a wish that he and the Princess of Wales might inspect the grand prize of honour awarded by the international jury of the Paris Exhibition to the National Life-boat Institution, Mr. Lewis, the secretary of the Life-boat Society, who had received it at the hands of the Emperor of the French, had, on Tuesday last, the honour of an audience of the Prince and of submitting to him the medal. The Prince expressed his satisfaction with it, and at once showed the medal to the Princess of Wales, who was also much gratified with it. Only three of these grand prizes have been awarded to English exhibitors. The medal weighs about twelve ounces, and is a very fine specimen indeed of the numismatic art. The medal has been presented to the National Life-boat Institution in acknowledgment of the perfection to which it has brought its self-righting life-boats and equipment, and of the great services the society has rendered to shipwrecked sailors of all nations, of whom it has contributed to the rescue of 17,000.



CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY: THE EMPEROR TAKING THE OATH IN PRESENCE OF THE PEOPLE



ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN AT THE LYONS RAILWAY TERMINUS, PARIS.



THE CORONATION AT PESTH: THE EMPEROR ON THE CORONATION MOUND FLASHING HIS SWORD TO THE FOUR POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY.

WE have already published some account of the magnificent ceremonies which accompanied the coronation of Francis Joseph and the restoration of goodwill between Austria and Hungary. Our illustrations this week represent that which to the Hungarian mind made the very essence of the solemn observances: the actual administration of the oath and the majestic dumb show by which the King pledged himself to the defence of the country. The whole series of fêtes has been a succession of brilliant pictures, never to be effaced from the memories of those who witnessed their glowing colours, their barbaric splendour, and the patriotic enthusiasm which accompanied them; and these two may be said to have been the culminating points of the whole display. The ceremony of the coronation we have already described, and that which was followed by the creation of the Knights of the Golden Spur was not complete until the oath was taken in the presence of the people. The jewels had been worn and laid aside, the holy oil had been poured upon the Monarch's arm and shoulders. The crown of Hungary was on his head, and the sacred and ancient mantle of St. Stephen covered him—a rather shabby, greenish mantle, a good deal mutilated, and contrasting strangely with the gorgeous dresses of the magnates and their attendants. Then the bishops and all their brilliant assembly followed his Majesty on horseback to the square at Pesth, in front of the church, and extending thence to the Danube. Here a great throne, or rather superbly-decorated platform, had been erected; and the King, dismounting, ascended the steps and stood there, with the Primate, some of the Ministers of State, and other dignitaries, who had smaller estrades assigned to them on each side of the grand estrade. Here, in presence of the Primate and Count Andrássy, his Majesty repeated the oath of fidelity to Hungary—his face turned towards the east, the crucifix in his hand, and his fingers raised to heaven. Never was there a more wonderful spectacle than the assembly that filled that square, for the costumes were almost extravagant in their blazing richness—scarlet and silver and embroidery, and lace collars crusted with gold, and pelisses of grey fox fur, all laced with rich ornamentation; purple velvet kalpaks, gauntlets of solid silver, hauberts of the same metal, leopard-skin cloaks, and jewelled scimitars, attendants dressed in black and mounted on white horses alternating with others clad in white on black horses. Gay and glittering hussars, antique helmeted and booted retainers, and field-officers in scarlet and white uniforms, formed the cortège which presently swept away from the square at Pesth to the square of Franz Joseph, in which the Krönungstügel had been placed for the great ceremony of the sword-striking. The great place was full all except the centre, and there, amidst a profound silence, the magnates appeared. Immediately afterwards, from behind the angle which concealed part of the mound from view, there seemed to spring a stately figure on a white horse. Alone in the Krönungstügel, the ancient crown on his head, the old robe on his shoulders, his horse prancing and rearing, the people saw their King hold his gleaming blade aloft, and, riding to the extremity of the mound, make a slash towards the east. Swiftly turning towards the west, the sword flashed again in the sun, and the action was repeated towards the south and north. Then rose that great piercing cry of "Eljen!" which is the battle shout as well as the rejoicing cheer of the Magyars. The King rode away, surrounded by his magnates, till he could cross the bridge of Buda, and then the crowd rushed in and divided the scarlet cloth of the mound, amidst shouts that were all the more hearty because his Majesty had displayed the accomplishment that is dear to every Hungarian, that of horsemanship. The fact is that the King had been supplied (accidentally, of course) with a rather restive charger, and to sit a beast of this kind seventeen hands high, with an ancient crown on one's head, an inconvenient mantle on one's shoulders, and a big sword in one's hand, is no joke. When the king remounted, after taking the oath, the creature was skittish, and almost before he gained his seat the cannon boomed out, and the horse bounded into the air. A thrill went through the multitude. The grooms were dragged along—what if the crown should fall. No; his Majesty called to the struggling attendants to let go, and with consummate skill curbed his impetuous charger, amidst an outburst of applause. A state banquet, at which the king presided at the royal table in his crown and robes, concluded the day's ceremonies; and now not only the coronation, but the "coronation session" of the Diet has been brought to a close.

THE SULTAN IN PARIS.

ALTHOUGH the intelligence of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian by order of Juárez postponed the arrangements for those festivities which the confirmation of the report has altogether precluded, the visit of the Sultan to Paris may be regarded as the great event of the Exhibition. For a Sultan to make a journey to Europe, or even out of his own dominions, is a new concession to the advancement of the age; and, though the appearance of the Potentate is scarcely satisfactory to the Parisian public, who had anticipated a magnificently-apparelled Oriental, full of wonder and a sort of proud admiration, the fact of Abdul Aziz being the guest, first of France and afterwards of England, is matter for gratulation. It must be admitted that the appearance of our visitor is not remarkable. Though only thirty-seven years of age, the Sultan looks as old as many Europeans of sixty; his figure is short and bulky; his face dark or swarthy, and with rather a lumpy or, at all events, a bored and indifferent expression; and his gait is singularly shambling and awkward. Of course, he looks better, as he is usually seen, on horseback; but all Paris has caught sight of him on foot; and, indeed, he was first introduced to them this way on his arrival at the Lyons terminus, which had been elaborately prepared to receive him. Of course, the waiting-room was all en fête, and was furnished with rows of benches one above another, where about 600 chosen spectators welcomed his appearance. The walls and pillars were covered with light blue tapestry, adorned with escutcheons bearing the Imperial arms, and before the doors were marquees of rich crimson velvet, surmounted by flags displaying the tricolor and the crescent. In the outward court were rows of Venetian masts, with long streamers and trophies, over which floated the French and Ottoman colours intermingled. Six superb carriages had been placed at the disposal of the Sultan and his suite by the Lyons Company, and it is said that this was the first time that his Majesty had travelled by rail. At half-past three o'clock nine Imperial carriages, escorted by the Cent Garde and two detachments of lancers, left the Tuileries for the terminus; and at a little after four the Emperor proceeded to the same place, without any escort. He arrived at the station ten minutes before the Sultan, and there cordially received his distinguished guest. They then entered the same carriage, and, followed by the others, containing the son and the two nephews of the Sultan and the rest of the suite, repaired to the Tuileries. It had been expected that his Majesty would appear on horseback, surrounded with a brilliant staff, so that his conveyance in a close carriage was rather disappointing to the vast crowd which had been waiting for him all day in the pitiless heat of a July sun. However, the reception was enthusiastic, and, after passing under the triumphal arch at the Carrousel, their Majesties alighted at the Pavillon de l'Horloge, where the Empress awaited them. The Sultan was formally introduced to her Majesty, and, after paying his homage in Eastern fashion, again entered the carriage, and, accompanied by the Emperor, was conveyed to the Elysée, which had been splendidly prepared for his reception.

One of the first visits paid by his Majesty was to the Prince of Wales at the Hotel Bristol, and one of his earliest receptions was that of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, who took the opportunity of inviting him to Guildhall, where he will perhaps make acquaintance with turtle for the first time, and will be sorely puzzled by corporate etiquette.

The review, which had been devised in his honour and was postponed in consequence of the intelligence from Mexico, was held on Monday, the troops being drawn up in two lines in the Place de la Concorde, the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, and on the

new boulevard leading to the quays as far as the Avenue Montaigne. At four o'clock the Emperor appeared, having the Sultan on his left hand, and followed by a most brilliant staff. They rode slowly up the Champs Elysées amid the acclamations of the people and the sound of military music. Both were superbly mounted, and the Sultan wore the star and ribbon of the Legion of Honour. They took their stand near the great entrance of the Palais de l'Industrie to witness the march past, which lasted about an hour. On Saturday the Sultan paid a visit to the Hôtel de Ville, which had been exquisitely decorated for the fête that was afterwards countermanded; then he witnessed an opera, and seemed to be amused by the ballet of "Giselle," but it is difficult to see what gives him interest. At the Exhibition he went about in a very business-like way; but was, if not stolid, at least undemonstrative, exhibiting, indeed, a fine Oriental gravity now that he has got over the novelty of the first impressions, which rather bewildered him. He has been most observant of the guns and ammunition; but it is said that the place of all others which seemed to attract him was the great cool cave in which is placed the big marine aquarium. Here he would sit and watch the fish swimming in the great glass tanks, and perhaps he has already given orders for some retreat of the same kind in one of his own pleasant gardens.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ON Thursday "Romeo e Giulietta" was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with the following cast:—Giulietta, Mdle. Adeline Patti; Stefano, Mdle. Nau; Capuleta, M. Petti; Tebaldo, Signor Neri-Baraldi; Pári, Signor Marino; Gregorio, Signor Tagliafico; St. Duca, Signor Capponi; Fra Lorenzo, Signor Bagaglio; Mercutio, Signor Cotogni; Benvolio, Signor Rossi; and Romeo, Signor Mario. The other performances during the last week have been "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "La Favorita." The Viceroy of Egypt honoured the performance on Saturday evening with his presence. His Highness occupied her Majesty's box.

The great coming novelty at Her Majesty's Theatre is "Don Giovanni," with a new cast, in which the comparatively unimportant part of Donna Elvira is assigned to Mdle. Nilsson. The distribution of characters is as follows:—Donna Anna, Mdle. Titiens; Zerlina, Mdle. Sinico; Donna Elvira, Mdle. Nilsson; Don Giovanni, Signor Gassier; Leporello, Mr. Santley; Don Ottavio, Signor Gardoni; Masetto, Signor Bossi; Il Commendatore, Signor Rokitsany. It is further announced that Mdme. Trebelli-Bettini, Mdme. Demeric-Lablache, Signor Mongini, Signor Tascia, Signor Bettini, Mr. Hohler, Mr. Lyall, Signor Foli, and other eminent vocalists, have consented to sing in the grand choral piece ("La Liberta") of the finale to the first act. It was a pity to fix the production of "Don Giovanni" for Thursday—the very evening for which "Romeo and Juliet" was announced at the Royal Italian Opera.

Our great musical associations have finished their labours for the present season, and no more important orchestral works will now be heard until the performances of the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Societies are recommenced. The last of the Philharmonic Concerts reintroduced to us M. Anton Rubinstein, the celebrated Moscow pianist, whose playing continues to be more remarkable for fire and impetuosity than for accuracy and true musical expression. His performance is really astonishing; and, since his object, both as a composer and as an executant, seems to be to astonish, we may conclude that his object is attained. M. Rubinstein, however, obtained much applause; and, the Philharmonic series being now at an end, he will doubtless be heard again at some other concert.

Another interesting feature of the eighth and final concert of the Philharmonic Society's fifty-sixth season was a very admirable performance of Professor Sterndale Bennett's MS. symphony in G minor, with the promised additional movement. At the conclusion of the symphony there was a loud call for the composer, who bowed his acknowledgments. The vocal music, too, was of more than ordinary interest; for Mdle. Nilsson sang, and her chief song was that marvellous one of Astrafiamonte's in the "Zauberflöte." What to most singers, even singers of great merit, would be obstacles more or less serious, are to Mdle. Nilsson a sure means of triumph. Her facile, brilliant delivery of the high staccato passages delighted the audience; but it was not any particular feat, it was the general style of Mdle. Nilsson's irreproachable and thoroughly charming execution that caused the air to be redemanded. The "Sull' Aria," as sung by Mdle. Titiens and Mdle. Nilsson, must have made everyone who heard it long to hear the "Marriage of Figaro" at Her Majesty's Theatre, with the vocalists just named in the parts of the Countess and Susanna.

Mr. John Boosey is organising a regular system of ballad concerts, and we are to have one every other week during the autumn and winter. In the mean while, the entertainment of a ballad concert is offered to us every now and then. Mr. Sims Reeves's National Ballad Concert attracted to Exeter Hall an immense number of persons anxious to hear the great English tenor sing "My Pretty Jane," "Water parted from the sea," "The Bay of Biscay," "If the heart of a man is oppressed with care," and other English airs, as he alone can sing them. Miss Edith Wynne, Mdme. Patey-Whytock, Miss Franklin, Miss A. Jewell, and Messrs. Cummings, Patey, and Weiss, were the vocalists. Mr. Lindsay Sloper was the pianist; Mr. John Thomas, the harpist; Messrs. Benedict, Land, and Sloper, the conductors.

Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recitals terminated on Friday week, when the programme included two of Schubert's sonatas for piano alone, Beethoven's celebrated Waldstein sonata, several movements from Bach's partita in B minor, and two duets—one by Beethoven, the other by Mendelssohn—for piano and violoncello. In the course of this admirable series of performances Mr. Hallé has played all Schubert's pianoforte sonatas, ten in number; and, in company with Signor Piatti, all Beethoven's sonatas for piano and violoncello. While by no means neglecting the ancient classical, Mr. Hallé has introduced much music that is beautiful and new; or, if not absolutely new, at least unfamiliar to English audiences. Mr. Hallé has brought forward many of Schubert's minor compositions; and, as we before said, all his pianoforte sonatas—indeed, each of Mr. Hallé's recitals this season—has included at least one work by Schubert, as it also has one by Beethoven. Bach, Mozart, and Mendelssohn, may also be mentioned among the great masters on whose treasures this artist of high critical discernment, as well as of great executive skill, has drawn; and Chopin and Heller among the lesser ones.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE, BART., F.R.S.—This distinguished member of the medical profession, who died on the 5th inst., at his residence, Whitehall-place, was born at Cirencester, on July 16, 1783, where his father practised as a surgeon for many years, dying at the same great age which his son also reached—viz., eighty-four. He received a good preliminary education at a classical school near Gloucester, where he studied for seven years and a half, after which he came to London, and was apprenticed to the celebrated Abernethy. So much zeal did he manifest in his anatomical pursuits that his great master appointed him Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital before he had completed more than three years of his apprenticeship. This situation he maintained for twelve years to the great satisfaction of the pupils. He finished his professional education, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on Sept. 6, 1805, was appointed assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in March, 1813, and succeeded to one of the principal surgeries in May, 1824. He had previously been chosen one of the professors of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons, and delivered the lectures there for four years. William Lawrence also delivered a course of lectures on Surgery at the Medical School in Aldergate-street. In 1834, and again in 1846, he delivered the Hunterian Orations before distinguished and crowded audiences. He portrayed, with a mastery and eloquent spirit, the genius of John Hunter, who, as a physiologist and a surgeon, he considered to have had no equal in any age or country. Mr. Lawrence's celebrated lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man were published in 1819, and gave rise to a charge of materialism against their author, and were provocative of severe and not unjust criticism. The governors of the Royal Hospital of Bethlehem and Bridewell called on the author to resign his appointments of

surgeon to those institutions or his convictions; whereupon he wrote to the president and aldermen a long letter expressive of his regret at publishing such pernicious doctrines, and pledging himself to withdraw the works from circulation. Having called in all the copies of his book, he soon afterwards disposed of them to the notorious Carlisle, of Fleet-street, for exportation to America. In 1826 Mr. Lawrence took an active part in opposition to some regulations adopted by the council of the Royal College of Surgeons. He presided at several public meetings at the Freemasons' Tavern, and published a corrected report (since rigidly suppressed) of his speeches delivered on those occasions. These speeches gave great offence to the council; and yet, two years afterwards, he became a member of the council he had so much abused, having been elected in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Sir Patrick McGregor, Bart.; and in 1840 he was promoted, on the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, over the heads of Messrs. Copeland, Briggs, and Hawship to a seat at the Court of Examiners. This last-named office he retained until the close of his career, notwithstanding the many suggestions made to him to resign, both privately and through the medium of the medical journals, which occasionally republished his ancient opinions. Sir William Lawrence, who was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad, had obtained the highest honours which can fall to the lot of a surgeon. In addition to those already mentioned, he had been twice elected a President of the Royal College of Surgeons—viz., in 1846 and again in 1855. On the passing of the Medical Act and the institution of a Council of Medical Education and Registration, Sir William was nominated by the Crown a member of that body. He was the senior surgeon to the Queen, and only a few months since was created a Baronet. By his decease there is a vacancy in the Council of the College of Surgeons. The deceased Baronet leaves a son, who is a member of the College of Surgeons and medical officer in the Queen's Indian army, as well as two daughters.

LORD JUSTICE TURNER.—It is with very great regret that we announce the decease of Lord Justice Turner. For some days past the sittings of his court have been suspended in consequence of his indisposition, but until Tuesday it was not generally supposed that the malady was of a serious character. George James Turner was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1798; his father, the Rev. Richard Turner, having been thirty years minister of that parish. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Cambridge; was a Wrangler in 1819, and was soon afterwards elected a Fellow. In July, 1821, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1840 he was made a Q.C. He was counsel for the Rev. Dr. Gorham before the Privy Council against the Bishop of Exeter. From 1847 to 1851 he was M.P. for Coventry. On the retirement of Sir James Wigram, in 1851, he was made Vice-Chancellor, and on that occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Two years later, on Lord Cranworth's becoming Lord Chancellor, Sir George was promoted to be Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, as the colleague of the late Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Edward Jones, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, by whom he leaves six sons and three daughters. His reputation as a most able and profound lawyer was universally recognised by the profession. Judges with a superficial knowledge of the law are not unknown in the Court of Chancery; but the late Lord Justice, by his position in the Appellate Court, and his masterly decisions, did much to mitigate that reproach. Besides his official merits, he bore personally the character of a most amiable, upright, and conscientious man. Upon the decease of Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Cairns became the colleague of the late Lord Justice Turner. His successor will be the present Attorney-General, Sir John Rolt, and in that case the bench of the Appeal Court will be occupied by two very able lawyers. Upon the promotion of Sir John Rolt, the Solicitor-General would naturally be promoted; and probably Mr. Selwyn, of the Chancery Bar, would succeed to Sir John Rolt.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.—On Tuesday morning Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., one of the members for Birmingham, expired suddenly at his lodgings in London. Mr. Scholefield had for a long time suffered from a liver complaint, and more recently from an affection of the heart, of which last ailment he died; but the dangerous crisis of his disease did not appear to be imminent, for he was in his place in the House of Commons on Monday. He was born in 1809, the second son of the late Joshua Scholefield, who himself represented Birmingham in Parliament during many years. When that city received its charter of incorporation, in 1838, Mr. William Scholefield was chosen its first Mayor. In 1847 he was elected to represent the city in Parliament, and since that time he has held his seat without interruption. He was a merchant, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for Warwickshire. He was a consistent Radical Reformer.

THE SHEFFIELD OUTRAGES.

THE Sheffield Trades Union Commission has concluded its efforts to ferret out the black secrets of the iniquitous proceedings of the unionists of that district. The latest revelations comprise the blowing up of several obnoxious workshops. In one case a nailmaker, named Watson, confessed that he received a letter from Bolper offering him £3 to blow up two obnoxious shops at a place called Thorpe Hesley. Pursuing his instructions, he went to meet a train, where a man gave him a parcel through the carriage window containing gunpowder. Two cans were bought and charged; he went from the train to the spot, let the infernal machines down the chimneys of the shops in the dead of the night, exploded them effectually, and returned. All this is narrated in the coolest and most business-like terms. On the next pay-day of turnouts he went to the place and inquired for "the Bolper-man," who asked if his name was Watson, and then handed him the money, without saying a word as to the crime which had been committed.

Mr. Overend and his colleagues held a final meeting at Sheffield on Monday. After hearing some evidence relating to a strike of ironworkers, and to acts of intimidation in connection with it, the Commissioners proceeded to receive applications for certificates on behalf of those witnesses who had confessed to having been principals in or accessory to the commission of the various crimes disclosed. Mr. Sugg applied on behalf of many of the men, Broadhead's name being first on his list. Mr. Overend handed him a list of the crimes to which Broadhead had confessed, with an intimation that the secretary to the Commission would give a certificate. The same course was taken with respect to the other witnesses, the most noticeable of those who appeared in person being Sam Crookes. The Commissioners refused to hear Joseph Thompson, the secretary of the scissors-forgers' union; they had decided not to grant a certificate to him. Mr. Overend expressed the thanks of the Commissioners to the town authorities and to all those persons who had aided them in their arduous labours. He concluded by saying, "No doubt there have been very serious revelations made of terrible crimes, things the country never in any degree anticipated; and although it has been a great disgrace to the town, I trust the fact of there having been these revelations will be the means of improving the position of the unions, and will enable the Commissioners to present such a report to the Legislature as will enable it to provide laws and regulations to put the unions in a better position. At all events, not only the crimes of murder of the character we have heard, but also the other various crimes it has been our duty to investigate, have now come to light, and I believe, my colleagues believe, great good will come of this—however painful the inquiry has been—to the town and to the country generally." The inquiry was then formally closed.

A monster meeting of the working men of Sheffield was held in Paradise-square, on Monday evening, for the purpose of expressing indignation at numerous trade outrages which have been the subject of inquiry by the Commission. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Stainton and other gentlemen, by whom the following resolution was drawn up:—"That this meeting of thousands of the working men of Sheffield most emphatically declares that it views with the deepest shame and abhorrence the systematic crimes which have disgraced the trades of the town; yet it rejoices that the source of the evil has now been unequivocally revealed; and it earnestly calls upon all members of trades unions so to watch the management of their affairs and the use of their funds that the money of honest men, contributed for lawful purposes, may never again be perverted to the employment of assassins and incendiaries, whose deeds are an outrage to humanity."

The Archbishop of York preached in Sheffield, last week, on behalf of the Sheffield Church Extension Society. In the course of one of his sermons he Grace, referring to the recent disclosures, said:—"This place has been disgraced by crimes which the world will never forget. These are great cardinal crimes that interpret the sinful nature of the leper, and such crimes we have seen done amongst us to keep up wages, forsooth!—to enforce laws made in secret by a trades union. The great law written against murder has been openly set aside and forgotten. It is not a question now of indifference about the Gospel; it is a question whether the very plainest, simplest principles of morality, which even men of the world profess to receive, shall be wiped out of the Book of God or not."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—The grand review on Wednesday, the 17th inst., will be preceded by a variety of evolutions by the ships of the Fleet, secondary only in importance to the crowning event. The first of these displays will take place on Wednesday next week, when, at ten o'clock in the morning, if the weather permits, the fleet will weigh anchor and proceed to sea, in a south-east direction, at the distance of one cable apart. After going through a variety of manoeuvres, the port division will return to Spithead, and anchor in the same order as before starting, to a line buoyed by distinguishing coloured marks, so that each vessel can take up her original position. Such ships of the starboard division as do not accompany Admiral Warden to Dover will also return to Spithead, and anchor in their proper places. The Terrible, 21, paddle-wheel frigate, Captain John E. Commersell, C.B., V.C.; and the Gladiator, 6, paddle-wheel sloop, Captain Elphinstone D'O. Aplin, will take up positions on the starboard and port bows respectively of the leading ships, in order to keep the line clear; while the Nymph, 4, screw-boat, Commander Thomas Barnardiston, will take up a position on the beam of the centre ship of the port division, as a repeating ship. The Lee and other gun-boats will remain at anchor while the fleet is under way on Wednesday.

LAW AND CRIME.

A RECENT prosecution at Bow-street will, doubtless, be eagerly accepted by the advocates of "spiritualism" as a confirmation of their doctrines. The principal facts were narrated in this paper last week, and therefore a very short summary may suffice. Mr. Garraway, who styles himself a commission agent, alleges that his watch was snatched from his hand in Oxford-street on the 1st inst., and that on the same night he had a presentiment of the probability of its being found in the shop of one George Parker, jeweller, of Long-acre. The watch was found there by Mr. Garraway and a reverend gentleman who accompanied him to make inquiry. The magistrate adjourned the hearing, and upon its coming again before him on Tuesday last the prosecutor gave some curious evidence, if his statement may be dignified by that title. He said—

I am a spiritualist. I believe in spiritual agencies. A presentiment came to me while I was in bed, at about three o'clock in the morning after the robbery, and it pointed out to me the shop of the defendant, in Long-acre, which I had often noticed, as the place where my watch would be sold. I did not see the form of any one particular spirit, but the presentiment was "spiritual." I accordingly went with my friend, the Rev. Mr. Bligh, to the defendant's shop, and had scarcely made my statement as to the robbery before I saw the case of my watch on the counter. I identified it immediately, and the defendant said he had bought it, only half an hour ago, from a man who gave the name of "John Roberts."

Mr. Vaughan—Did you not express some astonishment when this name was mentioned, and say, "I know the thief, and will have him in two hours?"

Prosecutor—I did not say that exactly. I said to my friend Mr. Bligh that the name of "John Roberts" was mentioned to me by the spirits mentally. I was naturally startled, therefore, when I heard defendant utter that name.

I had said in the night, as I lay restless and sleepless in bed, "I wonder if the spirits can assist me in this matter." I called them up, so to speak, and I said mentally, "Come, now, see what you can do for me."

Mr. Williams—And what did the spirits say in reply?

Witness—They impressed me with the answer, "Yes." I said, "Will you do it?" Then it was that the name of "John Roberts" was flashed across my brain.

Did the spirits favour you with the address as well as the name of the thief?—No, not then; but I was so strongly impressed with the belief that the information would come to me, that I might have said I felt certain I should find him.

Let us assume this testimony to be delivered in good faith; that this commission agent, who, by-the-way, admitted that he had not been engaged on any material commission for four months, and who may, nevertheless, be a trustworthy person, had a very strong idea that a watch recently stolen in Oxford-street might probably be found at Parker's shop. A watch was so found. It is somewhat curious, notwithstanding, that he should have taken a clergyman to accompany him in his search. Clergymen are certainly not usually found fulfilling the functions of detective officers in company with commission agents who have not been employed in anything worth mentioning for months at a stretch. But let that pass. More improbable adventures happen every day, and this one did doubtless occur. The clergyman says that his friend had not mentioned the spiritual presentiment until the interview with the defendant, when the watch was found. Admitting the whole of this strange tale to be true, it tells nothing which has not been long known to psychologists. The concentration of the brain upon a particular subject has been often shown to produce what one may call an unclassified prehensile power. The case of the murder of Maria Martin by William Corder, in which not only the place of sepulture of the victim, but her previous disguise, was signified to her mother in a dream, which led to the discovery of the crime, is well known to jurists. But we must confess to very strong doubts as to this case being referable to this class. The prosecutor apparently hears the name of John Roberts as that of the thief, and then is impressed with the idea that this name has been communicated to him by some unaccountable means previously. Nothing is more common than the sudden conception that a new fact has been the subject of a previous admonition. Probably everyone has experienced something of the kind—after the fact. But there is something in this case which renders us exceedingly dubious of its application thereto. One would like to know something more of the ways and means of this commission agent and of his previous possession of the watch, as to which the evidence is at present decidedly weak. Also, it might be well to know more of Mr. Parker's manner of doing business, and of the means by which the prosecutor may have acquired acquaintance therewith. When all this is satisfactorily explained, as it may be on some future occasion, we may yet claim to be as doubtful of spiritual interference in the matter as we confess ourselves to be at present. The suggestion that "John Roberts," having stolen a watch, sold it in his own name, by no means tends to dissipate a reasonable incredulity about the prosecutor's story, in whatever amount of good faith it may have been told.

The trials of the officials connected with the Operative Tailors' Protection Society have been adjourned at the request of the defendants, upon an undertaking by their counsel that in the mean time the picketing system should be discontinued. Of course, such an undertaking may or may not be fulfilled. But Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, counsel for the prosecution, declared that in the event of any advantage being taken of the postponement he should make it a grave matter on the trial. Mr. Baron Bramwell said there was something in the light of a security to be found in what the learned Serjeant had said. Then, as if fearing that this expression might be taken as a pledge on his part to take future cognizance of the possible aggravation of the offence if proved, the learned Baron added, "Let it be understood that this postponement is no act of mine. The defendants apply to have the trial postponed, and the prosecution say they are content that it should be so."

The recommendation of the grand jury that the "cat" should be more extensively applied upon prisoners convicted of robberies attended with cruelty may be very well in its way. It may be some sad satisfaction to persons of an ordinarily vindictive turn of mind that fellows who have knocked them silly with life-preservers, jumped on them when down, half choked them, and dragged away their watches, have been made to howl under the lash, in addition to restraint of personal liberty. But unless we err greatly, the honest victims would very much prefer, if possible, that the crime should never have been committed. We are inclined to be sceptical as to the deterrent effect of punishment. Not even the imminent peril of

being burned alive could deter ladies some few years ago from following a silly and disgusting fashion. There were thieves when theft was a capital offence. Quakerism was once punished by flogging in New England, yet quakerism was not thereby altogether put down. What is wanted is prevention. Recur to the wise ordination of our ancestors, that idleness is a crime, and that every loose, idle, and disorderly person is subject to punishment cumulative after each successive conviction. Also let it be fairly allowed that an honest person is permitted to use arms in his own defence, even to the extent of slaying, by stabbing or shooting, a highway robber. A hundred years ago such an act was considered, not only lawful, but meritorious. Now a citizen scarcely dares to carry a dirk as a defence against an attack by ruffians; for he knows that its successful use would be followed by the peril of a verdict of "Manslaughter," and at least by some public reprimand from the Bench or the press, based upon the inadvisability of having deadly weapons to hand. It is this fact which affords the greatest encouragement to our street ruffians. They will never cease their organised attacks, punish them as smartly as you will, until they find robbery a matter involving immediate risk of life, or unless they be thinned in numbers by long and frequent deportation.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury this morning made a presentment, in which they called the serious attention of the Court to the great increase in the number of cases of robbery, accompanied by violence, that were constantly occurring in the metropolis, and which, as they said, appeared to indicate a growing disposition on the part of the criminal portion of the population to become year by year more savage and outrageous in their actions. The grand jury expressed their opinion that the law was the most fitting punishment for such offences, and the most probable means that could be adopted to deter others from the commission of crimes of this description.

POLICE.

DESERVING A FAMILY.—SINGULAR ARTIFICE TO CATCH AN OFFENDER.—Patrick Daly, an Irish labourer, was brought before Mr. Paget charged with deserting his three children and leaving them chargeable to the Stepney Union.

Mr. Drew, one of the relieving officers of the union, said that the prisoner came to the workhouse with his three children for relief last December, and said he was a widower. The prisoner and his children were relieved. The prisoner afterwards absconded, and the union had supported his family.

Walton, an officer of the court, No. 285 K, had recourse to a singular expedient to arrest the prisoner, who knew there was a warrant against him. He had on many occasions given much trouble to Smith, 415 K, an officer of the court, who held the warrant. Smith had chased the prisoner on the tiles and tops of houses and lost him repeatedly. Last night Walton disguised himself in a ragged suit, feigned drunkenness, and went into a court in Ratcliff, where the prisoner lived, and which is inhabited solely by Irish. Walton tumbled about the court, and was kicked and cuffed by the Irish and called all manner of names. At last he quietly rolled along the ground, and fell upon his face, to all appearance dead drunk, near the door of the prisoner's dwelling. At a late hour, and after the constable had been lying on the cold ground two hours, an Irishman came out of the house, recognised, and went to the end of the court and whistled. The prisoner answered to the signal, and came softly down the court, with his shoes in his hands. "There's nobody here but that drunken beggar, and he's fast asleep," said the prisoner's countryman. The prisoner had just reached the house when the constable Walton sprang to his feet and seized him, exclaiming, "You are my prisoner." The prisoner was thunderstruck and said, "Don't hurt me, Mr. Smith, and I'll go with you quietly." He did so, and was soon locked up. He mistook Walton for Smith.

The prisoner said he left the workhouse to search for work.

Mr. Paget said the prisoner ought to have taken his family with him, and had rendered himself liable to a penalty of three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Drew.—The parish has been put to an expense of £15, and he has been earning wages for some time.

Mr. Paget sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—On Tuesday, twenty-one persons were summoned before the Justices in Petty Sessions for the Holborn division, at the Freemasons' Tavern, nineteen of whom were fined as under:—Licensed victuallers: Robert Sewell, Duke of Clarence, Eyre-street-hill—five unjust measures; fined £2. Cornelius W. Avis, Blue Posts, Mount Pleasant, Laystall-street—four measures; fined £2. John Burge, General Wolfe, Little Gray's-in-lane—four measures; fined £1 10s. Eliza Pugh, Horsehoe and Magpie, Middle-row, Holborn—two measures; fined £1. Frederick Stratton, Hole-in-the-Wall, Gloucester-street—seven unjust measures, all quarts; fined £5. (This person was reported by the inspector as having been fined £3 on July 12, 1864.) John Dodson, Fox, Duke-street, St. George, Bloomsbury—three measures—fined £2 10s. Thomas Wood, Two Brewers, George-street, St. Giles's—eleven measures, consisting of seven quarts, three pints, and one half-pint, all short of the legal capacity; fined £4. Benjamin Scratchard, Crown, Great Ormond-street—seven measures, all short—viz., three quarts, two pints, and two half-pints; fined £2 5s. Henry Finch, George, Middle-row, Holborn, seven unjust measures, some of them with holes in the sides near the handle; fined £3 10s. In this case Mr. Child, the solicitor of the Licensed Victuallers' Institution, appeared, and stated that his client had purposely made the holes, the measures being condemned to be broken up; but that they had accidentally got into use again. The Act, however, is peremptory, and the above fine was inflicted. Mary Ann Rogers, chandler, Lawrence-street, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields—six unjust weights; fined 15s. Catherine Brown, 1, George-street, St. Giles's—three light weights; fined 10s. or seven days. Frederick Byles Davage, 220, Holborn, and 1, Little Queen-street, tobacco-stall—three light weights; fined 10s. or seven days. Robert Barnes, greengrocer and coaldealer, St. George's-terrace, Kilburn, an unjust weighing-machine, fined £1. William Gibbon, shrimpseller, 10, Vine-street, Holborn—for using one pint short of the legal quantity at a stall in Leather-lane; fined £1, or fourteen days' imprisonment. Charles Maynard, shrimpseller, 12, Pear Tree-court, Clerkenwell—for using one half-pint short of the standard, at a barrow in Ligonist-street; fined 10s., or eight days' imprisonment. Time in both cases granted to pay the fines. Two not making their appearance in answer, it was ordered that they should be again served with process.

THE WAYERLEY MANUSCRIPTS.—A most interesting sale took place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson on Saturday. It consisted of the original manuscripts of many of the poems, novels, and prose works of Sir Walter Scott. The MSS. included the originals of "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," "Rokeby," "Lord of the Isles," "Don Roderick," "The Field of Waterloo," and other poems, with an introductory essay on ballad poetry, "Auchinchrane," "Ann of Geierstein," "Count Robert of Paris," "Castle Dangerous," and two volumes containing portions of "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "The Bride of Triermain," and "Fables of a Grandfather." The portion of "Ivanhoe" is believed to be the only portion of that romance which Sir Walter wrote with his own hand, as the late Mr. John Ballantyne acted as his amanuensis for a considerable part of it.

owing to the author having only just recovered from a severe illness. The manuscript of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" was not preserved. All these manuscripts are remarkable for the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and very few corrections or alterations occurring in them, thus affording a proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful facility of composition. These interesting literary relics are in a perfect state of preservation, and uniformly bound in russet, with uncut edges. Some of these charming tales, which have afforded so much instruction and amusement to their readers, were examined with considerable interest, and the competition for them was active and spirited. They were sold by the trustees of the late R. Cadell, the original publisher of the novels. The following were the prices realised:—"Marmion," £199 11s. (Harvey); "Lady of the Lake," £287 4s. (Richardson); "Don Roderick," £38 17s. (Houison); "Rokeby," £136 10s. (Hope Scott); "Lord of the Isles," £106 1s. (Hope Scott); "Essay on Popular Poetry," £56 12s. (Richardson); "Auchinchrane," £28 7s. (Rhodes); "Ann of Geierstein," £127 1s. (Hope Scott); "Waverley," and "Ivanhoe" (fragments of the original in autograph of author), £152 5s. (Richardson); "Castle Dangerous," £32 12s. (Richardson); "Count Robert of Paris," £24 3s. (Massey).

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.—Four Orders in Council, having relation to the possible appearance of cholera in England at this season, were published in a supplement to the London Gazette on Tuesday night. The first provides for a continuance in force of the Orders in Council which have heretofore been issued under the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, for a period of six months from Tuesday, "within the whole and every part of England, and all parts and arms of the sea lying within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, within three miles of the coasts of England." The second and third orders severally set forth in detail the preventive and other measures which are to be adopted by the local authorities forthwith, and when cholera appears in any union, parish, or district. The fourth order recites, confirms, and continues the heretofore existing orders and regulations in regard to cholera, made to be observed on ship board, within the home jurisdiction.

EXPLOSION AT SEA.—A singular explosion of carburetted hydrogen took place at sea on Sunday morning. The screw-collier Mary Nixon was laden with steam-coal, and the precautions usual for the ventilation of such cargoes appear to have been insufficient. A quantity of gas collected in the forehold, and at six o'clock a.m. it was ignited by some unexplained means, blew up the deck, broke the beams, and did so much damage that it is wonderful the vessel did not founder at once. She was twenty-five miles from shore, which, however, the sea being calm, she was providentially enabled to reach. The captain and six men were severely burnt and otherwise injured.

REGISTRATION OF DOGS IN IRELAND.—353,798 dogs were registered in Ireland in 1866, the first year of registration under the Act of 1865. 12,479 were registered in the Dublin police district. The license duty received, at 2s. per dog, amounted to £25,379. After deducting expenses, sums amounting together to £26,719 were appropriated in the several counties and boroughs in aid of the local county or borough cesses.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been about an average business doing in National Stocks this week, and the quotations have ruled tolerably firm. Consols, for Money, have been done at 94½ to 95; Ditto, for Aug. 8, 95 to 96; Reduced and New Three per Cent. ex div., 104½; Exchequer Bills, March, 25s. to 27s. per cent.; Ditto, June, 26s. to 27s. per cent. Bank Stock has been 234 to 265.

Indian Securities have moved of slowly. India Stock, 216 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cent. 110½ to 111; Ropes Paper, 103½ to 104½, and 10s. India Bonds, 7½ to 66s. per cent.

The dividend payments having been commenced to the public, the supply of money in the general discount market has increased. The demand for accommodation has been steady, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty to Sixty Days' 3½ per cent.
Three Months' 4½ per cent.
Four to Six Months' 5½ per cent.

The value of money in the Stock Exchange is 4½ per cent. Several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England.

The export demand for bullion is inactive.

In the Foreign House very little has been doing, and a decline of 1 per cent. has taken place in Turkish, and of ½ per cent. in Spanish. Argentina, 69 to 71 ex div.; Brazil, 98 to 100; Buenos Ayres, 81 to 83; Ditto, Deferred, 82 to 84; Chilean, 101 to 102; Ditto, 1867, 80 to 82 ex div.; Danish, 182, 83 to 85; Danubian, 62 to 64; Ditto, 1867, 60 to 62; Ecuador, 12 to 13; Egyptian, 82 to 84; Ditto, second issue, 81 to 83; Ditto, 1864, 80 to 81; Ditto, Dubenets, 81 to 82 ex div.; Greek, 144 to 145; Italian, 1865, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1866, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1867, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1868, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1869, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1870, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1871, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1872, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1873, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1874, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1875, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1876, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1877, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1878, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1879, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1880, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1881, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1882, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1883, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1884, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1885, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1886, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1887, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1888, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1889, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1890, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1891, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1892, 70 to 72; 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